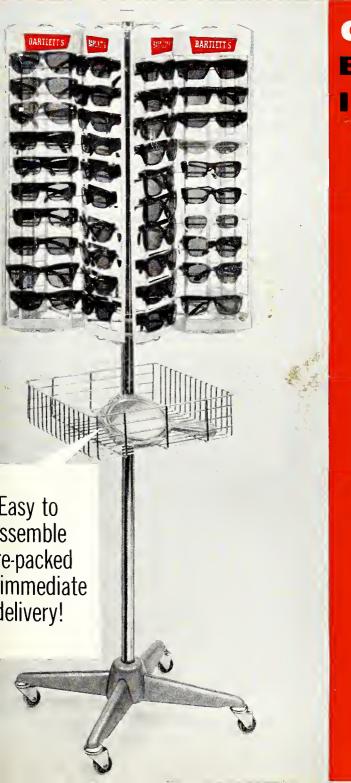
CHEMISTAND DRUGGIST

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FEBRUARY 16 1963



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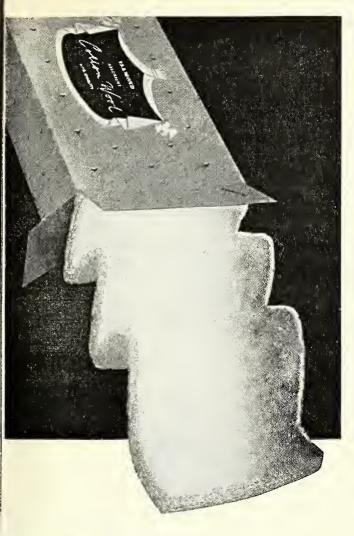
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 179

Propob Events

February 16, 1963

No. 4331

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 179

FEBRUARY 16, 1963

No. 4331

"Starpacks" 1963

TWO NEW FEATURES OF CONTEST

DETAILS have been announced by the Institute of Packaging, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley Park, Middlesex has announced details of its 1963 Starpacks competition aimed at fostering the standards of functional and graphic package design). This year certain changes have been made—notably in the product classes in which packages may be entered — so as to widen the scope and interest of the competition. New features include an additional award (presented by the Glass Manufacturers' Federation) for the best entry in glass, and a package design competition for students in technical colleges and art schools. Entries are invited from designers and from package manufacturing and user companies in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Fee for each entry is £7 17s. 6d., but a "family" range (not less than three, not more than six) packages may be entered at an inclusive fee of £12 12s. Entries are being accepted up to May 7, and the packs must be sent in by May 21. Detailed instructions are being issued later. Application forms are available from the information officer of the Institute.

Examination Regulations

IMPORTANT NEW ALTERATIONS

THE first major alterations to the Pharmaceutical Society's examination regulations since the qualifying course was extended in 1958, were approved by the Privy Council on January 8. In future entrants in England and Wales must produce evidence of having passed the General Certificate of Education at advanced level in chemistry, physics and either biology, botany, zoology or mathematics. Passes at ordinary level will no longer be asked for. Scottish entrants are required to pass the Entrance examination chemistry, physics and either biology or mathematics. Before being admitted to the Entrance examination, however, entrants desirous of reading for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma will be required to submit evidence of having passed either (i) any examination(s) that would be accepted by the Scottish Universities Entrance Board as qualifying for the Board's Attestation of Fitness, or (ii) the Leaving Certificate Examination of the Scottish Education Department (or the Scottish Certificate of Education) or the Scottish Universi-



RESCUE SERVICES CONTINUE: Snow continues to play havoc with communications in the West Country, and there has been no let-up in the rescue services operated by Royal Air Force helicopters, The picture shows members of No. 22 Squadron Helicopter Rescue Service, Chivenor, North Devon, loading supplies of Complan (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) for distribution to isolated villages and farms in North Devon and North Somerset.

ties Preliminary examination in four subjects on the higher grade or in three subjects on the higher grade and two subjects on the lower or ordinary grade. The Entrance examination (formerly held four times a year) will now be held only in March, June and September. Part II of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination will in future be held in June and September (formerly June and December). That is to permit candidates who have failed in one or more subjects in June to resit them in September and so have an extra opportunity of beginning the final year unencumbered by outstanding Part II subjects.

Tests of Anticonvulsants

INDEPENDENT CHECKS URGED

"THE need for an independent drug testing scheme more efficient than those at present in use, the results of which must be readily available to prescribers," was advocated in the February 8 issue of the Medical Letter. The conclusion was based on the results of an independent investigation by a

pharmaceutical laboratory on drug samples submitted by the Consumers' Association. "It has often been claimed," said the article, "that brandname preparations are more reliable than unbranded generic ones. If this is true it is serious, particularly when the dosage of a drug may be critical." The Consumers' Association consequently bought samples (from retail and hospital sources) of three anticonvulsants — phenobarbitone, phenytoin and troxidone as tablets and capsules —and had them tested for compliance with British Pharmacopæia standards. With one exception all the phenobarbitone tablets were found to comply. Three of fourteen samples of phenytoin tablets and capsules were found to contain slightly less phenytoin than that permitted by the B.P. lower limit. The proprietary preparations were satisfactory. The branded troxidone capsules [300 mgm.] (available only in that form) showed excessive variations of content (from 175 to 314 mgm.) and only half proved satisfactory. "Such deviations," says the Medical Letter, "must be regarded as dipically signi-"must be regarded as clinically significant," An independent An independent drug testing scheme would, it suggests, encourage manufacturers to improve their quality control when necessary.

Hair Spray Hazards

CALL FOR BETTER TESTING METHODS

DR. L. Golberg (director, British Industrial Biological Research Association) addressed the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in London on January 23 on "Some Problems of Cosmetic and Toiletry Toxicology." He restricted his remarks to the current problem with aerosol hair sprays based on polyvinyl-pyrrolidone and their alleged health hazards, pointing out that there was uncertainty whether hair sprays had in fact caused thesauroses (lung storage) and that the methods used to demonstrate the presence of PVP in tissues were inadequate. Experimental work on animals by various investigators had failed to reproduce the reported effects. An experimental analysis was essential to determine the extent to which the aerosol particles had penetrated into, and been retained by, the animal lung, and Dr. Golberg went on to show how, by reference to the results of previous work on toxicity testing of particulate materials administered by inhalation, a soundly based quantitative study of aerosol hair sprays might be carried out in animals.

Oral Polio Vaccine

REPORT ON USE IN HULL OUTBREAK

ALTHOUGH, says the report just published by the Ministry of Health, the exact part played by oral (Sabin) polio vaccine in halting the 1961 outbreak of poliomyelitis at Hull, cannot even now be clearly defined, it cannot be disputed that the outbreak ended shortly after mass vaccination was undertaken. The vaccine was also shown to be entirely safe. In the preface to official review of the outbreak ("Report on the Outbreak of Poliomyelitis during 1961 in Kingston-upon-Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire," H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d.), Sir George Godber (chief medical officer, Ministry of Health) writes that the outbreak provided "a unique opportunity to explore the problems associated with a mass vaccination campaign, and to derive as much information as possible concerning the efficacy and safety of the vaccine." The total of cases was ninety-three. Three months after the onset of their illnesses forty-seven had recovered completely.

Getting Supplies Through

"THIRD TIME LUCKY" FOR ONE WHOLESALER

DURING the arctic weather that has prevailed throughout the country, the North-east has had its full share of traffic problems, including how to get urgent medical supplies through to chemists in outlying districts. Wholesalers have had a prodigious task to face. One of the vans of Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., for example, twice failed to get through along the road to Allendale, and was success ful only at the third attempt. Drifts 15 ft. deep had to be cleared first, and the van passed between veritable "Hadrian's walls" of snow. Even so, further along the road conditions became worse, and it was only after taking to the fields that the van reached its objective. Customers of the company and of other wholesalers will agree that every praise is due to the drivers of the vehicles, whose determination and fortitude enabled essential deliveries to be made under conditions of great difficulty.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

More recommendations for safe use

THE Ministry of Agriculture has issued additional recommendations for safe use of N-trichloromethyl thiophthalimide (Phaltain, folpet), dichlorvos (2.2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) and 2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6 methylthio-1,3,5 triazine (Semeron). The Ministry is of the opinion that the use of N-trichloromethyl thiophthalimide as a garden fungicide on flowers only should not present a hazard to home gardeners provided the following precautions, which should appear on the label, are observed:

FOR USE ONLY AS A GARDEN FUNGI-CIDE ON FLOWERS.

AVOID INHALING DUST. WASH AFTER USE. HARMFUL TO FISH. STORE IN A SAFE PLACE.

As a general hygienic measure the following advice should appear on the label when the compound is issued as a fungicide:

Solid concentrate

WASH HANDS before meals and after work. Dust ready for use

N-trichloromethyl thiophthalimide dust may be irritating to the skin, eyes, nose and mouth.

AVOID JNHALING THE DUST. If necessary,

for personal comfort, wear a dust mask.
WASH HANDS before meals and after work.

The use of the fungicide on a nonedible crop is acceptable, but there is insufficient information to enable recommendations to be made on the safe use of this chemical on edible crops. The fungicide can be harmful to fish. As a precautionary measure and to reduce its harmfulness to fish, the following advice, which should appear on the label, should be observed:

HARMFUL TO WATER SUPPLIES AND FISH. Do not contaminate ponds and waterways

with chemical or used container,
STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place.
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

The Ministry suggest that the use of dichlorvos in the following formulations should not present a hazard to users provided they observe the following precautions, which should appear on the label:

0.25 per cent, ready-prepared fly cake AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH. WASH HANDS after handling fly cake.

Low-pressure aerosol formulations, not exceeding 0.4 per cent, concentration. AVOID WORKING IN SPRAY MIST. WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before

meals and after work. Foodstuffs should not be sprayed directly, or

be exposed to spray. As a general precautionary measure

for the protection of livestock and wild life the Ministry recommend that the following advice should appear on the label, should be observed:

DISPOSE OF USED FLY CAKES AND/OR EMPTY CONTAINER SAFELY.
Solid concentrates of 2-isopropylamino - 4 - methylamino - 6 - methylthio-1,3,5-triazine, a herbicide, should be labelled:-

Solid Concentrate

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

A Post-emergence Herbicide

The use of 2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino - 6 - methylthio - 1,3,5 thiazine on a non-edible crop is acceptable, as is its use as a post-emergence herbicide on kale for fodder when it is not normally expected to lead to a residue exceeding 0.1 parts per million in the treated crop at harvest. Ministry consider there is insufficient information to enable recommendations to be made on the safe use of the compound on other edible crops, or for the control of aquatic weeds. As a general precautionary measure, the following advice, which should appear on the label, should be observed:

DO NOT CONTAMINATE PONDS, WATER-WAYS AND DITCHES with chemical or used container.

STORE FIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place. WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Wood Chemicals PHARMACY COLLEGE LECTURE

"WOOD as the Source of Chemical Substances" was the title of a lecture given by Professor W. Cocker (professor of chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin) in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, on January 31. The speaker dealt with the types of compound (including terpenes, flavones, steroids and tropinones) to be found in woods, and discussed in some detail the research done in his own department on the extractives from Manilkara bidentata and Andira inermis. The former had been shown, he said, to contain n-alkanes from tridecane to tetracosene, together with β -amyrin, bassic acid and cyclolaudenol. Investigations on Andira inermis had resulted in the isolation of a new isoflavonoid related to pterocarpin, together with several long-chain, unbranched fatty acids which had been identified by gas-liquid chromatography as their methyl esters. Mr. D. J. Kennelly (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. It was seconded by Professor R. F. Timoney (dean of the College).

Workers' Claims

DISCUSSIONS WITH UNIONS BREAK DOWN

REPRESENTATIVES of the Irish Drug Association have had two meetings recently with officials of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks and the Workers' Union of Ire-land to discuss suggested variations in the Unions' agreements on conditions of employment. The meetings, which followed an approach by the Labour Court, were held in Dublin under the chairmanship of a conciliation officer of the Court. The Association states that no settlement could be agreed upon that it could recommend to its members for acceptance, and that the dis-The cussions therefore broke down. Unions have asked for a full Labour Court to investigate the employees' claims. Those claims, submitted by the Workers' Union of Ireland, seek that (a) the manager's bonus be increased to 1 per cent, without limitation; (b) Sunday work be paid for at double time, or at a fixed amount of £1, whichever is the greater; (c) an annual holiday of three weeks should be granted; (d) working hours should be reduced on the pattern of reductions recently negotiated for most employments. The Union claims that the rates should apply equally to male and female workers. The claim of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks concerns the number of hours worked each week; remuneration for Sunday work; and annual holidays.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE Irish Drug Association announces that the Fair Trade Commission is still examining the manner of supply of certain products by pharmacists.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NOTTINGHAM no. 2 Hospital Management Committee is adopting the credit transfer system of payment of accounts from April 1.

A WARNING that similarity between the names Anovlan and Ancolan might lead to confusion, has been circularised to chemists by Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., Burgess Hill, Sussex.

AMENDMENTS to motions being discussed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May should reach the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, not later than February 20.

During 1962, Kent County Council's analytical laboratory examined 5,081 food and drug samples, of which 384 (7·1 per cent.) were found to be unsatisfactory (against 5,140 samples in 1961, when 376 (7·3 per cent.) were judged unsatisfactory).

PRODUCTS accepted for the design index of the Council of Industrial Design in January 1963 included the Auto Colorsnap 35 and Autosnap cameras, with carrying cases and accessories, all by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Work has begun on the revision of British Standard Specifications for electric dry shavers and electrically heated blankets. Draft standards have been circulated for copper napthenate and copper napthenate concentrates and zinc napthenates and zinc napthenate concentrates.

FOLLOWING the fracture of a gas main, the optical department in the pharmacy of Mr. A. Harding, 417 Hempshaw Lane, Stockport, Ches, was converted to a "first-aid" room for the administration of oxygen, on February 1. Over twenty people overcome by gas were treated, including some of Mr. Harding's assistants.

OVERSEAS NEWS

CEYLON

Drugs from Abroad

THE Government of Ceylon has asked a subcommittee to draw up a list of drugs not included in the Ceylon Hospitals Formulary but which are therapeutically useful. The Government recently banned the import of any drug not in the formulary.

INDIA

New Medical Institute

THE foundation-stone of an Institute of the History of Medicine and Medical Research was laid at Tughlaqabad, New Delhi, by the Indian Prime Minister (Mr. Nehru) in November 1962. The aims of the Institute, as set out at a conference in 1960, are: (i) to study and promote the knowledge of, and undertake research in, the history of medicine; and (ii) to make a proper scientific appraisal of the principles and practices of the various systems of To meet those aims, it is medicine. to provide a library, herbarium and botanical intended museum. garden, laboratories and hospital and clinical research facilities. The Institute will stand on ninety acres of ground and the herbarium on a further 200 acres.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Poisons and medicines

Anxiety and concern over legislation affecting the supply and control of medicines is not confined to those branches of the Pharmaceutical Society that have lodged resolutions for discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May. I note that the whole unwieldy structure has been the subject of debate in the House of Commons (p. 139). It is generally recognised that a list of substances of a restricted nature, painfully added to from time to time, met most of the safety requirements until this century was well advanced. There are, still practising, pharmacists who dispensed such substances as cocaine, morphine and diamorphine, with no more restriction than is now required for tincture of belladonna. The need to protect the public from itself and from abuses brought necessity for control of the so-called "dangerous" drugs—cocaine first and the others later. It was some considerable time afterwards that the time-honoured bromides and chloral hydrate found rivals in the field in the form of the barbiturates and, in due course, it was found desirable to subject those substances to some form of control. But suddenly the emergence of a National Health Service, with fierce competition in research and selling, brought such a flood of new substances, many of them quite unpredictable in their long-term effects, that any possibility of timely control was out of the question. The tenet that there is innocence until guilt has been proved has been accepted in regard to drugs, with some unfortunate results. The proof of guilt has taken a long time to establish and, in consequence, tidiness in legislation has suffered, for belated and hasty effort has had to be made in the long run to corral the horse and put it into a safe stable of some kind. In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at if some of the horses are in the wrong stable. The main thing is that they are stabled.

The debate

In the debate in the Commons on January 30, Dr. B. Stross drew attention to the divided responsibility in connection with the legislation, pointing out that the Home Secretary was responsible for the control of Dangerous Drugs; the Minister of Health for therapeutic substances, and the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were responsible jointly for dealing with food adulteration and food additives, and the last-named Minister for regulations under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952. Dr. Stross advocated that control of drugs should be the responsibility of the Minister of Health, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State for Scotland. In doing so, he was at one with the Pharmaceutical Society, who put forward the same proposal in the evidence it submitted to the Working Party on medicines legislation (appendix to the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy).

Control

Dr. Stross also thought that the philosophy and technique of control ought to be reversed if the public were to be given maximum protection against dangerous substances, whether they were drugs or poisons. It would be wise, he suggested, that virtually all new drugs should first go into the prescription-only list, unless there was certainty that they were safe, and then, after two or three years' experience, perhaps taken off the list. The speaker showed that he was thinking along the same lines as the Pharmaceutical Society, which, in the evidence submitted to the working party. said that some substances newly introduced as medicines should be supplied only on prescription until such time as there was sufficient evidence available to justify release from such control. Sir Hugh Linstead supported Dr. Stross in criticising existing legislation, which he described as "a patchwork of historical accidents." But he said that he did not go so far as Dr. Stross in saying that everything new should be put under the control of medical prescription to start with. In the course of the debate, Sir Hugh praised the part played by the Pharmaceutical Society in advising pharmacists, but surprisingly, on the the subject of a probationary period for new drugs, he was not in agreement with either Dr. Stross or the Pharmaceutical Society.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

THE hope was expressed by MR. E. Du Cann in written answers to MR. G. W. Proudfoot and Mr. G. W. Lagden on February 7 that the report of Lord Halsbury's Committee on decimal coinage would be published before the summer recess. Mr. du Cann also informed Mr. Lagden that since the establishment of the Committee bore no direct relation to Britain's application to join the Common Market it seemed unlikely that the recent termination of negotiations would affect the decimalisation issues to any extent.

Sodium Chlorate

MR. W. H. LOVEYS asked the Home Secretary on February 7 if he would take steps to ensure that sodium chlorate was sold in a form that would make it less effective as an explosive compound. Mr. C. M. WOODHOUSE (Joint Under Secretary of State, Home Department) said that the Home Secretary was taking action in a number of ways to reduce the possibilities of the misuse of the substance. Mr. Loveys suggested that in view of the alarming number of accidents that were occurring through the misuse of the compound, it might be mixed with a liquid substance that would not impair its use as a weed killer but would make it less effective as an explosive. Mr. Woodhouse said that such a possibility had been examined but tests had shown that it would still be quite easy for anyone to dry it out and use it for explosive purposes, unless the solution was so diluted as to make it virtually useless as a weed Nevertheless steps were being killer. taken through manufacturers, distributors and retailers to make sure that the dangers were widely known.

Rodenticides

MR. E. WOODHOUSE told a number of questioners on February 7 that the Home Secretary was consulting about the action that should be taken under the Animal (Cruel Poisons) Act, 1962, in connection with rodenticides. Mr. E. G. M. FLETCHER and Mr. H. J. BOYDEN both sought assurances that there would be no prohibition of any poison that was used against rats or mice until there was an effective alternative. Mr. D. GIBSON-WATT suggested warfarin was a particularly important rodenticide and asked the Home Secretary to bear in mind that there were some poisons deserve to be " which definitely removed from the authorised list."

Drug Addicts

MR. M. LIPTON asked on February 7 what were the "latest figures of drug addicts known to the authorities." Mr. WOODHOUSE said that there were 456 known addicts to drugs controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act. MR. LIPTON commented "there is reason to believe that the number of drug addicts has been gravely underestimated . . . that stimulants and sedatives are far too loosely controlled, and that

all kinds of people are developing drug addiction as a result. Has not the time come for a much more accurate inquiry into the present state of affairs with a view to much more definite action being taken by the Home Office." MR. WOODHOUSE said he was aware of statements that from time to time were made in the Press, and elsewhere, which suggested that the number had been gravely under-estimated, "Our experience is that whenever such statements are pub-lished and we seek to trace the evidence on which they are based, we make very little progress in adding to the evidence already in our possession. Any evidence which we can obtain from any quarter or which may come to us from the Press or elsewhere will be carefully examined. We are very acutely aware of the gravity of the problem." SIR W. WAKEFIELD suggested that an hostel in his constituency would provide evidence to substantiate Mr. Lipton's statement. suggested that Mr. Woodhouse should

Hospital Forms for Practitioners

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health on February 11 if he would issue a standard form and envelope for general practitioners to use in referring patients for hospital treatment. MR. B. BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) answered that a subcommittee of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee was considering such a measure and expected to report shortly.

N.H.S. Costs

Asked by Mr. G. J. M. Longden what the total cost of the National Health Service was in 1950 and in the latest convenient year; what proportion of the cost was paid by the consumer in insurance contributions and by charges, respectively; and how many patients were looked after by the Service in each of the two years, Mr. Enoch Powell (Minister of Health), produced the following figures for England and Wales in a written reply on February 11:—

	1950)–51	1963	1–62
	£ millions	Per cent.	£ millions	Per cent.
Total cost of National Health Service Transferred from National	412	100	831	100
Insurance Fund	36	8.8	_	_
Receipts from National Health Service contributions Payments by patients	-	<u>-</u> 1·1	130 47	15·7 5·7

visit the hostel and "listen to what people in charge of it have to say, for he will find it quite shattering." MR. WOODHOUSE, "That is precisely the kind of evidence which we would like to have made available to us."

N.H.S. Receipts

The Minister of Health and Secretary of State for Scotland were asked by MR, K. ROBINSON for details of the receipts for National Health Service charges in 1961-62 and 1962-63. In written answers on February 8, the following information was given:—

N,H,S, REVENUE FROM CHARGES TO PATIENTS ENGLAND AND WALES

	1961-62 (Actual)	(Estimated)
	 £ million	£ million
Prescriptions	 20.7	21.2
Dentures	 6.2	6.6
Spectacles	 6.3	6.8
Other Appliances	 0.2	0.2
Dental Treatment	 3.7	3.6

SCOTLAND 1962-63 1961-62 (Estimated) 2,075,000 Prescription charges 2,172,000 Charges for dentures ... Charges for spectacles... 705,000 735 000 670,000 729,000 Charges for other appliances 17,700 17,000 Charges for dental 285,000 treatment 325,000

Phthalic Anhydride

Further duties were imposed on phthalic anhydride under an Antidumping Duty Order approved on February 4. MR. A. GREEN (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said it was an extension of a previous Order under which duties were imposed on the material. The new Order imposed anti-dumping duties of £15 per ton on the material originating in France, and £8 10s, per ton on phthalic anhydride originating in Switzerland and produced by Reichhold Chemie, A.G., Hausen-bei-Brugg. At the time of the original Order the

At the time of the original Order the Board of Trade had not completed its investigations on the facts of dumping by exporters from France and Switzer-

Purchase Tax

MR, E. MILNE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Reginald Maudling) on February 12, whether he would remove the tax on sweets, soft drinks and kindred commodities, Similar questions were asked by Messrs. C. W. LOUGHLIN and T. DALYELL, MR. MAUDLING replied: "I cannot anticipate my Budget decisions." He told MR. E. JOHNSON that the yield from purchase tax on soft drinks to December 31, 1962, was about £5\frac{1}{4}\$ millions, MR. JOHN MACLEOD asked the Chancellor whether he would abolish the additional charge of purchase tax on the carriage of

goods. In a written reply, on February 12, Mr. A. Barber (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) said: "On the advice of the trade, purchase tax has always been charged on the value of goods inclusive of delivery charges."

Key Industry Duty

COMMANDER A. T. COURTNEY questioned the President of the Board of Trade about imported commodities at present liable to key industry duty, and the past and present rates of duty.

MR. F. ERROLL, in a written reply on February 12, said that the former key industry duty, imposed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, were merged in the general protective tariff introduced under the Import Duties Act, 1958, and were not now separately distinguished.

Invalid Carriages

In a written reply to Mr. A. R. Pro-BERT, MR. B. BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) on February 12, said that in the past five years 18,824 invalid tricycle carriages had been issued to disabled persons, and 3,371 four-wheeled carriages to war pensioners.

LEGAL REPORTS

Four Visits

A MINER, John Bonar Mears, 12 Lilac Bank, Methil, Fife, was fined £50 at Kirkcaldy sheriff court, recently, for breaking four times into the shop occupied by James Taylor, chemist, Main Street, Methil. Mears stole property valued at £32, but goods valued at £19 were recovered.

Disliked Doctors

An analytical chemist, twenty-two-year-old Philip Thomas, of Ramsgate, was placed on probation for one year and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs by Margate magistrates recently, after pleading guilty to obtaining 150 Drinamyl tablets with a prescription purporting to have been signed by a doctor; and to endeavouring to obtain 150 Drinamyl tablets from D. T. Evans, Ltd., chemists, High Street, Margate, by means of a forged prescription. It was stated that the pharmacist was suspicious of the prescription handed in by Thomas and made enquiries. As a result he telephoned the police and when Thomas came to collect the tablets he was seen by a detective. Dr. E. Ritchie (psychiatrist at St. Augustine's Hospital, Canterbury) said Thomas could have obtained the tablets through his doctor since they were used in cases of mild depression but he appeared to have a dislike of doctors and fell into the trap of obtaining the tablets through other channels—a course sometimes taken by people in his profession.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C .= Private Company; R.O .= Registered Office PHARMASCAND, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and dealers, etc. Solicitors: Clifford-Turner & Co., 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

W. & I. TOMPKINS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Directors: Ernest W. Tompkins and Irene Tompkins, R.O.:

253 Eltham High Street, London, S.E.9.
CORSELITS, LTD, (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of sclling agents to the pharmaccutical chemical trades, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, both of

156 Strand, London, W.C.2.
M. H. GAFFIN (FALLOWFIELD), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Anne P. Gaffin, Harold Gaffin and Joseph Gaffin. R.O.: 316 Platt Lane, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

USK DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of a drug store merchant carried on as "Usk Drug Stores," etc. Directors: Sarah E. Evans, Heather I. Gibb and Sarah John, R.O.: 25 Bridge Street, Usk, Mon. S. B. BRIERLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500.

To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Sheila B. Brierley, M.P.S., and Colin Brierley, M.P.S. R.O.: 8 Birkdale Drive, Savick Estate, Ashton, Preston.

OTTERSHAW PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).-Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Kenneth J. Beeson Phyllis M. Beeson, R.O.: 3 Brox Road, Ottershaw, Surrey

INTER-MEDICS, LTD, (P.C.),-Capital £500, To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Directors: Kenneth D. A. Basham, Sídney Rose-Neíl and Beryl E. Vogel. R.O.: 30 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

J. W. BLAKE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000.
To carry on the business of pharmacists, etc.
Directors: James W. Blake, M.P.S., and Mavis
F. Blake, M.P.S., R.O.: 166 Bath Street, Ilke-

MAYFAIR COSMETIC CO., LTD. (P.C.).-Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Maurice Norton and Paul Dejong.

9 Paikhill, London, S.W.4.

HEATHAM PHARMACY LTD. (P.C.).—
Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesaler and retail chemists and druggists, Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2

S. A. PUCKETTE (CHEMISTS), LTD, (P.C.), -Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of Capital 21,000. To Carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. Directors: Stuart A. Puckette, M.P.S., 2 Cedars Avenue, Coventry, and James H. Puckette.

N. J. BUCKINGHAM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,005. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Frank W. Hazell,

M.P.S., and Nigel J. Buckingham, M.P.S. R.O.: 100D St. Mary Street, Southampton.

A. R. BLACKBURN (CHEMISTS). LTD

A. R. BLACKBURN (CHEMISTS), L1D. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Directors: Arthur R. Blackburn, M.P.S., and Joyce E. Blackburn. R.O.: 406 Bank Chambers, 328 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

BISKS MINIMEALS, LTD, (P.C.).—Capital £100. To manufacture and deal in medicinal and other preparations, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.:

10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3.
VINTS (HASTINGS), LTD, (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Ronald M. Reed, M.P.S., and Elise Reed, R.O.: 40 Ship Street,

PHILIP HARRIS MEDICAL, LTD. (P.C.).-Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Subscribers: Christopher P. Loweth and Philip H. Montgomery, R.O.: 144 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

JEAN WORTH MANUFACTURING CO.,

LTD, (P.C.).-Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Lesle R. Cole and Keith J. Lomas, R.O.: 400 Harrow Road, London, W.9.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses.

PHOTO - PRODUIT GEVAERTS, — Net profits for 1962, Fr. 00 (against Fr. 275,300,000), Belgium. 303,680,000 (against Fr. 275,300,000), after deducting Fr. 150 millions for reserved profits. Board report 15 per cent. increase in sales.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD. — Mr. Peter Keddie (managing

director) been appointed chairman of the company following the retirement of Mr. A. J. C. Gorm-ley. Mr. Keddie joined the company in 1946 as assistant sales manager, becoming sales manager in 1950. He was appointed to the board of



directors in 1952, and has been managing director since 1958. He retains that appointment in addition to the chairmanship. Messrs. Wyeth have announced plans for an institute of medical research to be built on the site of their new administrative headquarters at Taplow, Berks.

EDME, LTD.—Mr. Fred J. Bearman has retired as chairman after nearly 25 years. He will, however, retain his seat on the board and continue to act





Mr. Fred J. Bearman

Mr. W. R. Pountney

as consultant to the company. new chairman is Mr. W. R. Pountney, a joint managing director, who joined the company in 1934. His father—Mr. R. P. Pountney-was a former managing director.

BUSINESS CHANGES **Appointments**

WARNER-LAMBERT (IRELAND), LTD., Abbey Road, Blackrock, co. Dublin, have appointed Mr. V. A. Ferguson, A.A.C.C.A., secretary of the company.

MR. D. G. SCOTT has been appointed assistant territorial general manager for Boots, Ltd., in Edinburgh.

MR. R. G. CLOW has been appointed an assistant territorial general manager for Boots, Ltd., in London and the Home Counties.

MR. FRANK O'BRIEN, of the Scott Paper Co., has been appointed marketing manager of the Bowater-Bowater Scott Corporation, Ltd., House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

MR. WILLIAM A. LETCHFORD, manager of the Bexleyheath, Kent, branch of Boots, Ltd., since 1958, has been appointed manager of the company's Chesterfield, Derbys, branch.

MORNY, LTD., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, have appointed

Mr. S. Moore their representative in Yorkshire following the retirement of

Mr. V. Playne.

LONDON RUBBER INDUSTRIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. P. E. M. Rose their representative for Warwickshire (except Birmingham postal district), Leicestershire, South Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., Nerston, East Kilbride, Glasgow. — Mr. Frank Ayre has been promoted to a new post of sales supervisor (south) with responsibility for areas south of a line from the Humber to North Mcrioneths. Mr. Godfrey Kent has been appointed sales supervisor (north) remainder of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Mr. J. Callingham takes over as area sales manager for London, South and South-east England. Mr. D. Knight becomes senior retail representative for London postal areas south of the Thames, plus the fringe towns of Surrey and Kent.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. M. HOWARD (manager of the photographic department at the pharmacy of D. H. Shrive, Cumbergate, Peterborough), is visiting Germany where he will call on a number of factories manufacturing photographic equipment.

MR, J. E. C. BAILEY, C.B.E., M.I.Ex. (chairman and managing director, Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., W. B. Nicolson (Scientific Instruments), Ltd., and Optica United tKingdom, Ltd.), is leaving the United Kingdom on February 20 for a tour of the companies branches and agents in the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Middle East and Italy. He is to discuss the market conditions in each of the territories and the latest developments in the B.T.L. group of companies.

PERSONALITIES

MESSRS, H. W. PAINES and J. F. BYRNE recently retired from their positions as joint managing directors of Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. They will retain





Mr. H. W. Paines. Mr. J. F. Byrne. their directorships and continue as alternative chairmen of the board. The business partnership between them began in 1925 and they became joint managing directors of the company when the present company was formed in 1929. From its first premises in Fitzroy Square, London, the company moved to its present address in 1932.

Branch factories were opened in the Republic of Ireland in 1938 and in South Wales in 1945, the latter plant being removed to Perivale when further premises became available adjoining the original factory. The company's present activities in the hormone, vitamin and enzyme fields grew out of an early trade in glandular powders. Exports now account for 35 per cent. of turnover

MR R. C. FEATHER, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E., F.B.I.M. (chair-

man and managing director of Meggeson & Co., Ltd.,), has been elected chairman of the governors Twickenham College of Technology and reappointed a governor of Isleworth Polytechnic and Twickenham secondary schools.



DR. G. S. COX, F.P.S., who joined the staff of the pharmacy department, Birmingham College of Advanced Technology, at the end of January, is an old student of the department, having taken his intermediate B.Sc. from there. Dr. Cox qualified as a pharmacist in 1952, after studies at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, going on to gain the Ph.D. degree for his work on ACTH and its effects in adrenalectomy. After a period of lecturing at London, he was appointed head of the New Zealand school of pharmacy at Petone. Dr. Cox is also a member of the Institute of Biologists.

MR. W. A. CUTTING, Stanwix, Carlisle, who was manager of the Botchergate, Carlisle, branch of Boots, Ltd., from the time it was opened in 1929 until it closed thirty years later (since when he has been a relief manager in the Cumberland and Westmorland area) has retired. A native of Nottingham, Mr. Cutting was apprenticed at Stapleford in 1916, qualified in 1926, and was relief manager in the Manchester area until he moved to Carlisle. At a retirement party recently he and Mrs. Cutting were presented with gold watches from the company's directors by Mr. A. E. Baxter (territorial general manager); and with an electric blanket and umbrella by the staffs of the branches in the area.

DEATHS

FINLAY.—Suddenly on January 27, Mrs. May Finlay, M.P.S.N.I., 144 Malone Avenue, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Mrs. Finlay (neé Ireland) qualified in October 1928 and kept up active interest in pharmacy by undertaking locum duty.

GOODALL.—On February 9, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Goodall, wife of Mr. John Edward Goodall, M.P.S., 41 Corfton Road, London, W.5.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, on February 5, Mr. John Osborn Gregory M.P.S., 260 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwicks. Mr. Gregory qualified in 1937. He had been manager of the

Shirley, Warwicks, branch of Boots, Ltd., for the past twelve years.

HEPBURN.—At Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen, on February 4, Mr. Francis Farquhar Hepburn, M.P.S., 59 High Street, New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, Mr. Hepburn qualified in 1922.

MAHER. — Recently, Mr. Andrew Maher, M.P.S.I., 12 James Street, Drogheda, Eire. Mr. Maher, who qualified in 1905, was a native of Tipperary, and settled in Drogheda during the mid-1920's, establishing two pharmaceutical businesses. A prominent golfer, he was on two occasions captain of co. Louth golf club, and was a member of the only Baltray team ever to have won the Barton cup. Mr. Maher is survived by his widow, one daughter, and three sons, two of whom are pharmacists.

MICHIE.—On January 28, Mr. Alexander Gault Michie, M.P.S., 9 Canons Corner, Edgware, Middlesex. Mr. Michie qualified in 1930.

MITCHELL. — On January 22, Mr. George Rowell Mitchell, M.P.S., Forest Row, New Ollerton, nr. Newark, Notts. Mr. Mitchell qualified in 1919.

PEMBERTON.—Recently, Mr. Max Pemberton, B.Sc., director of Stotherts, Ltd., Atherton, nr. Manchester, Lancs. He was a buyer for the company and had been with them in all forty years.

SELLE. — In a Hull nursing home recently, Mr. Louis Sherwood Sellé, M.P.S., 2 Westcott Street, Hull, aged ninety-four. Mr. Sellé qualified in 1890 and was the founder of Selles Dispensing Chemists, Ltd. He retired from business in 1915. A former member of the Hull Chemists Association and Hull Pharmaceutical Committee, he took a keen interest in the work of the Hull Executive Council, from which he retired in 1956.

Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst writes: May I pay tribute to Louis Sherwood Sellé whose death will be mourned by a very large number of pharmacists. Although he was ninety-four when he died, he remained interested in all pharmaceutical matters until the end and, up to three years ago, was an active member of the Hull Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. For well over half a century he occupied executive office, and in 1945 the Branch honoured him with a presentation on his completion of twenty-five years as secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee and forty years as a branch officer. He was chair-man of the Branch in 1917, and then again twenty-nine years later. During all those years pharmacists relied on Mr. Sellé for wise guidance and leadership, and were aware of his sound, practical and farsighted knowledge of all things appertaining to pharmacy. A well read and cultured man, he gave freely of his services in the social field, was an active member of the Institute for the Blind, the former Board of Guardians, and many other public bodies; also a keen member of the Hull Naturalists' Society. He was a historian of considerable talent and made many contributions to local and pharmaceutical history. We, in Hull, are grateful for having had Mr. Sellé with us for so many years and we mourn the passing of a great man and an outstanding pharmacist.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Sulphathiazole-formaldehyde densate.—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, announce the introduction of a new veterinary speciality Socatyl. Each single-dose sachet contains 4 gm. of powder. Socatyl, a condensation product of sulphathiazole and formaldehyde, is understood to have a powerful antibacterial action and to be well tolerated. The pack makes it easy to administer, and the product is claimed to provide economical and effective treatment for scour in calves and pigs of all ages. The pack is a carton containing twenty-four 4-gm. sachets.

Available to Hospitals.—Distribution of a new speciality Heminevrin of Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts, is being confined to hospitals. The makers state that recent laboratory and clinical research has shown the product, which is a derivative of the thiazole fraction of the vitamin B₁ molecule, to possess marked hypnotic, sedative and anticonvulsant properties. Toxicity is understood to be extremely low (pentobarbital sodium in rabbits is nearly twenty times more toxic). Heminevrin is being extensively prescribed throughout Scandinavia for alcoholism and associated conditions; acute mania and sleep disorders.

A New Antihypertensive. — Riker Laboratories (division of Vantorex, Ltd.), Loughborough, Leics, pioneers in the field of drugs for the treatment of hypertension, announce the introduction of a new product Thiaver, which represents, they claim, "yet another advance in the treatment of hypertension." Thiaver is indicated for all grades of hypertension (except malignant) and is claimed safe to administer in long-term therapy. The new speciality is being launched throughout the United Kingdom on February 18. It will be actively promoted to doctors, both in general practice and in hospitals. Each Thiaver tablet contains 4 mgm. of Veriloid (standardised alkaloids of Veratrum viride) and 4 mgm. of epithiazide. It comes within Schedule 4B of the Poisons Regulations.

Swedish Subsidiary's First Product. -Pharmacia (Great Britain), Ltd., Sinclair House, The Avenue, West Ealing, the British subsidiary of the Swedish Pharmacia organisation, announce the launching of their first new product, Rheomacrodex, a "flow improver" for use in improving blood circulation. Rheomacrodex is a dextran with the low average molecular weight of 40,000. It is indicated in vascular surgery (for improving circulation and for reducing the tendency towards thrombosis in the transplant), in peritonitis, pancreatitis, paralytic ileus, burns and crush injuries, for patients showing signs of insufficient capillary flow (with early manifestation of oliguria) despite adequate fluid and shock therapy, and for reducing complications arising in cardiovascular surgery. Clinical trials have been carried out in Britain, Sweden and the United States, and recently a symposium on Rheomacro-dex held at the Royal Society of Medicine was attended by members of the medical profession from all over Britain. The speciality is available as a 10 per cent. solution in normal saline or in dextrose in bottle of 500 mils. Distributors are Savory & Moore, Ltd., Standard Works, Lawrence Road, London, N.15.

Multi-vitamin Tablets.—Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex, have launched, under the name Calavite, a multi-vitamin tablet so concentrated that only one tablet a day is necessary.

Blackcurrant Pastilles.—A new handy pocket carton of blackcurrant pastilles has been introduced by M. A. Craven & Son, Ltd., York, England. The carton holds 3 oz. net at time of weighing. The pastilles are made from genuine concentrated blackcurrant juice and the contents are protected by a waxed bag within the carton.

Redesigned.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Bir-

mingham, have redesigned the pack and label of their special-Dentosine, ity the demand for which, they say, has been increasing because of its recommendation by dentists. Dcntosine is available to custo-mers through chemists only.



Lipstick Colours for the Spring.—To give "that vital springtime look," Dorothy Gray, Ltd., 565 Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, have added two new lipstick colours to their range. The new shades are Alaska ("Sunrise on snowy mountains") and Marshmallow ("light, clear, young pink to compliment Vogue's choice of colours for spring and summer").

Powder Eye Shadow.—Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, Willesden, London, N.W.10, have added to their Angel Face series a clear, circular plastic case of powder eye shadow in sapphire, emerald, aquamarine or silver pearl. As an introductory offer, the pack is carded on a three-colour board, size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ in., with free double-ended black and dark-brown pencil. A display pack holds twelve such cards.

A Perfume for the Spring.—For the 1963 season J. Floris, Ltd., 89 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, have designed an egg-shaped Easter basket in blue or gold, decorated with a floral spray of stephanotis, and filled with handbag phial of stephanotis perfume, or small bottle of stephanotis toilet water, or a bottle of bath essence (the last at slightly less cost). The basket has afteruses as a dining table decoration.

Lipstick Shades for the Coming Season.—Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.l, are introducing four new lipstick shades for the spring and summer of 1963. They are described as "clear, light and lovely" colours, to a smooth and creamy Hi-Fi formula in

gilt case. The colours are peach caramel, coffee caramel, orange caramel and burnt caramel. There are also matching shades of iridescent nail polish. The products are to be generally on sale from March 25.

"Pearl Look" for Complexions.—A new make-up for Spring 1963 introduced by Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Strect, London, W.l, was recently launched at the company's Paris salon. Its aim is to provide a translucent, pearly complexion "a l'Anglaise" to go with shorter, rounded hair styles. The objective is achieved in stages. The first is to apply Coverfluid foundation in "gold rose." The cheek bones are then given emphasis with a mixture of "Silk Tone" liquid rouge (pink tone) and pearl eye shadow. Finally the face is lightly dusted with luminescent powder.

A "Sleep Tidy" for Babies. — The Kleinert Rubber Co., 91 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced to their range of baby wear a new product, the "Free and Easy sleep tidy," a garment for use over a nappy during the hours when the baby is asleep. Claimed to fit snugly and keep the nappy firmly in place while allowing maximum freedom of movement with no constriction at waist and legs, the "Free and Easy" is made from the company's "suede-soft" Fleecenap rubber, which has the properties of being warm to touch, cool to wear, water-proof and flexible. Triangular in shape, the "sleep tidy" is simple to secure, one safety-pin fastening its three winceyette reinforced corners. Pleats at the back make allowance for a bulky nappy, and the edges are strengthened a "stretchy overlock stitch," which yields to movements of the fabric. The "sleep tidy," in one size only, weighs approximately 1 oz. and is individually packed in polythene. A self-service rack has been produced for displaying the tidy.



SELF-SERVICE RACK: Designed to display Kleinert's new "Free and Easy" sleep tidy, the rack illustrated is offered to retailers complete with 2 doz. garments for 66s. 6d., plus a free pair of baby pants.

TRADE NOTES

Showing at Harrogate. — Easipower Appliances, Ltd., Southampton, are showing their Dreamland electric blankets at an exhibition in connection with the Electrical Association conference at Harrogate, February 19-21.

Now Taxed.—Commercial Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 190 Stamford Hill, London, N.16, state that, under a Customs and Excise ruling, their specialities Acderm and Dantrol are now subject to purchase tax.

Trade Price Reduced.—Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, announce that they have reduced the wholesale price of Collyre Bleu Laiter so that it now gives the retail chemist "the normal discount."

Off to a Good Start.—André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, report an excellent reception for their new Softaire perfumed shampoo (see



C. & D., February 2, p. 115). Described as "a first-class shampoo at a new low price," it is for "soft, manageable" hair and is lightly perfumed.

Sunglasses Display Stand.—A new rotating display stand has been produced by Alfred Franks & Bartlett Co., Ltd., 226 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, for their 1963 range of sunglasses. It is available free, plus hand mirror, with an order of 61 doz. Bartlett sunglasses.

In Individual Sachets. — Lincoln Chemicals, Ltd., 14a New Broadway, London, W.5, are now offering in single-application sachets their laquer removing shampoo and universal hair treatment. The shampoo is sent out in display box of 6 doz. and the hair treatment in display box of 3 doz.

Fewer Calls, Bigger Orders.—Representatives of County Laboratories, Ltd., Beecham House West, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are in future calling every eight weeks instead of every four weeks. The company point out that chemists will need to order "at least twice as much" in order to meet demands.

Distribution Through Pharmacies.— Helanca nylon panties, recently designed for inclusion in the Modern Mother maternity range of goods of Modern Mother, Ltd., 784 High Road, London, N.17, are now being retailed through chemists' shops. The makers point out that maternity panties in a mass-market range are an innovation. The Modern Mother panties, made of nylon, are lace-trimmed.

At the Touch of a Finger.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, claim for their luxury mist aerosol presentation that it gives a mist of concentrated fragrance "at the touch of a finger." The elegant flask is plastic coated in "jewel" colours to tone with the company's "fragrance - matched" ranges of bath luxuries. Luxury Mist perfume is available in French fern, blue carnation, June roses, pink lilac, gardenia, lily of the valley and sandal-wood fragrances.

Approved Dairy Chemicals. — The following products have been approved under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, for the cleansing of milk tankers, vessels or appliances: Rinsan Mark II (Gascoigne-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks); Chapman and Frearson's dairy detergent and steriliser (Chapman & Frearson, Ltd., Grimsby, Lincs); and C.5 circulation cleaner (Reddish Detergents, Ltd., Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Ches).

Money-saving Offers.—During the first quarter of 1963 Gibbs Pepsodent, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, are making a "double-money saving offer" on the standard, large and economy sizes of their Signal tooth-paste. In addition to "3d. off" the standard size, "4d. off" the large and "6d. off" the economy size, the pack itself forms a redemption coupon for Ideal bathroom scales, which become obtainable for 33s. 6d. plus one Signal carton.

Free Coupon and a Dealer Bonus.—With their Matey bubble-bath 3s. powder pack, Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, are giving during January and February a coupon which, posted by the customer to the company, brings a voucher redeemable on another pack of the same size. The offer remains open till April 30. Dealers are being offered a special merchandising bonus on Matey shampoo sachets (one free case for every case purchased), the dealer paying purchase tax

A Change and a Withdrawal.—Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, state that their parent company, Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany, have altered the formula of Primodos tablets so that each now contains 10 mgm. of norethisterone acetate and 0.02 mgm. of ethinyl oestradiol. Prices and packs are not altered. Primolut intravenous has been withdrawn from the manufacturing programme. Its only indication was in the treatment of threatened abortion, for which Primolut depot (intramuscular) 250-500 mgm. initially, followed by 125 mgm. or 250 mgm. weekly, may be employed.

Shavers as Prizes.—Remington Electric Shaver Ltd., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8, are providing shavers as prizes in a summer-holiday competition to be run in conjunction with the film "Summer Holiday," which, they say, has been breaking attendance records at the Warner

Theatre, London. Its release at 250 cinemas in the London area and the provinces marks the beginning of a campaign to promote the Remington shavers with the competition. Competition details and a picture of the shaver will appear on 300,000 competition news sheets given to audiences at the cinemas concerned. Competition window cards are being distributed to Remington dealers.

Distributors Appointed. — JACKEL & Co., LTD., Shuna Place, Maryhill, Glasgow, N.W., have been appointed agents for Dalmas, Ltd., 215 Charles Street, Leicester, in Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham and in that part of Lancashire isolated by Westmorland and Cumberland; orders from chemists in those areas should be sent direct to the new agents.—CHARLES F. THACKRAY, LTD., Park Street, Leeds, have been appointed distributors for Messrs. Dalmas's Colibar cream in England and Wales (in Scotland Jackel & Co., Ltd., Shuna Place, Maryhill, Glasgow, N.W., continue to be the distributors of the product); orders from chemists in Northern Ireland will continue to be met by the company's Belfast depot at 63A Victoria Street.-KENNETH WESTON MARKETING SERVICE, LTD. Castle Donington, Leics, have been made distributors in the United Kingdom for the product formerly known as Holle baby food and now marketed under the name Hol Gran baby food by the English Grains Co., Ltd., Granary House, Burton-on-Trent. Distribution of Barmene, another of the English Grain Co.'s products, is also being channelled through Messrs. Kenneth Weston.

Bonus Offers

CARLTON LABORATORIES (SOUTHERN), LTD., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex. Calavite tablets. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Introductory offer.

FOSTER-MCCLELLAN PRODUCTS, LTD., Cornwall Road, Hatch End, Middlesex. Cutipen and Nutrinail. Thirteen invoiced as twelve (introductory offer for orders in complete dozens). Until March 31.

LUSTY'S NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. Malted kelp tablets, seaweed tablets, Herbalene, garlic perles, garlic tablets, pure yeast tablets, wheat-germ-oil capsules, Kalms, Junabeans, royal serum capsules, seaweed bath, Rutilene tablets, rosemary shampoo, chilblain ointment and corn and wart ointment. Showcard display bonus equivalent to 11s. 3d. on every £3 carriage paid order for all or any of the above preparations ordered during February. [Not on all products of the company as suggested last week.]

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. — Instant Spray Starch. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Introductory offer.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Tixyl children's cough linctus, Phensedyl cough capsules, Planidets lozenges, and Zephrol cough syrup. Winter bonus offers have been withdrawn. Bonus terms for Brolene eye ointment and Propamidine cream remain in operation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Camera Theft.—R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, (body no 2490543; lens no 3261684), missing from their showrooms since January 2.

Monophen in Smaller Size.—Liquid Monophen, the "monobath" of Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, which enables black and white films to be developed, fixed and hardened in a single solution, is now also available in a 250-mil poly-

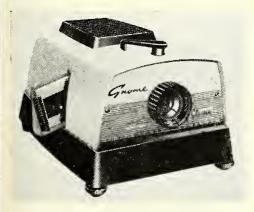
thene bottle.

Now Processed in Britain.—Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, announce that Adox C.18 Reversal Colour film is now processed by them in the United Kingdom. Exposed films should be sent to Adox Film Processing Station, Box No. 109, Cumberland Avenue, Willesden, London, N.W.10.

Improved Film Pack.—Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have introduced a new ten-roll pack of 120-size Tri-X professional roll film, which snaps quickly apart into two slim packs each containing five rolls of film. Each five-roll slips easily into the pocket, has a tuck-in lid, and contains separate instructions and film data.

One-piece Flash Gun.—Recently introduced by Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs, the latest Multiblitz 22 electronic flash gun is of the "one-piece" type, with a nickel-cadmium accumulator as power source. By the use of a transistor circuit and ingenious design, the dimensions have been kept down to 2 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 in. and the weight to 10 oz. It has a flash factor with Agfacolor CT-18 of 42, and of 60 with 80 A.S.A. black and white films. The recycling time is 6-8 seconds.

A Novel Superimposer.—A versatile gadget useful to the cinć enthusiast is marketed by Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1. It is the Walz superimposer, Compact and lightweight, the device may be used for tilting or wiping as well as superimposing. Basically it consists of two hooded compartments linked optically by a reflector mirror; that arrangement permits the user to film titles and live action simultaneously, wiping out one or the other at will. It is designed to fit 10and 13-mm, standard lenses. The unit is supplied complete with a set of



A NEW CLASSIC: The "749" Classic projector by Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, taking 2 x 2 in. slides. It is a 300/500-watt version of the earlier "741" 180-watt model.

wipers, title card holder, collapsible bracket, white ink, title cards, pen and carrying bag.

"Flip-over" Film Chamber. — The Sekonic 100 Simplomat, cinć camera from Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1, incorporates the following features: Lens, f/1.8 11.5 to 32 mm. Resonar zoom (3ft. to infinity);



meter, cadmium sulphide powered by mercury battery; film speed range, 10 to 320 A.S.A. with manual adjustment, 2x and 4x filter factor compensation; red signal in viewfinder, indication of underexposure; focusing, reflex view-finder aerial image, individual eyesight adjustment, scale on zoom lens; motor, spring drive, ratchet wind, 7 ft. per wind and a flip-over film chamber which eliminates need to switch spools for exposure of second half of film. Windows for checking film run are geared with the footage counter.

Immediate Colour Prints. — A full colour print in less than 100 seconds after exposure can be achieved using new Polacolor film in Polaroid-Land cameras. The new technique is based on the Land diffusion transfer system as well as the mechanical system in the Polaroid black-and-white process. Thus it is possible to use the film in most of the existing Land cameras. In conventional colour photography dyes are created during processing by the coup-ler method. The Polaroid system links the dye to a developer, and includes the molecule in the negative. In that way the developer is used as a mechanism for controlling the amount of dye that remains in the negative and the amount that reaches the print. The print, when removed from the camera, does not require coating or washing. Three principal layers in the structure create an ionic hold-and-release mechanism that holds an acid layer virtually inactive until the negative has been developed and the positive formed. Then, toward the end of the processing period, an acid layer captures sodium

(alkali) ions that migrate to it, and by generating water and circulating through the image layer wash out the remaining ions. Without those ions, the molecules in the image layer around the dyes can get closer together and form a tough bond that embeds the dyes in a clear brilliant and neutral layer giving excellent colours with good stability. The film is issued in two sizes: Type 48 for $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pictures for use in existing 40-series Land cameras; Type 38 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pictures for J33 models. Both film types have six exposures to the roll. As from January 1, Polaroid photographic equipment has been distributed throughout the United Kingdom by Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Queensway House, Queensway, Hat-field, Herts. Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., remain responsible for distribution to industrial, professional and Governmental users

Developing Tank for the "Not So Rich."—The Nebro Popular tank of Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., Electrin House, 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, is made from polystyrene, has transparent spirals and takes most roll film sizes, including 35-mm., 127, 120 620 and 116. Loading is by the roto-feed method. Only 12 oz. of solution for rousing decreases. tion is required to cover a 35-mm film and 2 oz. for a 120 roll film. The Nebro Popular measures 5 in. high and less than 5 in, diameter and comes



complete with a thermometer stirring rod and instructions in four languages.

Single Lens—with a Difference.—The Minolta SR7 of Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, is a 35-mm. single-lens reflex, stated to be the first of its type to combine a built-in, coupled cadmium-sulphide exposure meter with a range of interchangeable, fully-automatic-dia-phragm lenses. A miniature mercury cell (housed in the camera base) provides the power for the meter. It has a life of two years. Film speeds of 6-3,200 A.S.A. are catered for, and the meter is set to the required figure by raising and turning the outer rim of the shutter speed ring. The meter is coupled to the shutter to indicate the correct aperture. Shutter speeds are from 1 second, by linear progression to 1/1,000 second with "B" and "X" setting. The standard lens supplied is an f/1-4, 58-mm. Rok-kor focusing down to 2 ft. Rapid interchange of lenses by bayonet fitting is a fcature, and lenses from 21-mm. to 600-mm. focal length are available.

BRANCH EVENTS

PORTSMOUTH

Medicine "at Sea"

THE first event of the Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in the year 1963, held in Southsea, recently, was an open meeting to which members of the medical, dental, nursing and allied professions were invited. An address entitled "Medical Experience on the High Seas" was given by Dr. J. A. CARMAN who had spent thirty-four years in service overseas, largely with the East African Medical Service. The trials of an anæsthetist having to make do with ether at a temperature of 104° F., on the Red Sea, better imagined than described, were graphically related. Mr. M. J. WOOLGAR (branch chairman), presided over the well-attended meeting and the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. MORLEY was seconded by Mr. D. MULHOLLAND.

LEEDS

Talk on Poisoning

A TALK on "Poisoning-accident, suicide or murder," was given by DR. F. E. CAMPS (Home Office pathologist) at a well-attended meeting of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently. Dr. Camps said that most cases of poisoning were confined to carbon monoxide, the barbiturates and aspirin, and there had been a steady rise in the use of those substances over the years. Many old people died of poisoning by coal gas simply by turning on the tap and forgetting to ignite the gas. It would be far better for such elderly people to be provided with automatic lights. He then described some unusual cases of poisoning including the death of reptiles at the zoo while an artesian well was being drilled, and the death of three people in an x-ray room after taking barium and hydroquinone, the latter being used in mistake for tannic Coloured crayons containing arsenic and copper had been known to cause the death of children. Any therapeutic substance could kill and there could be difficulty in determining what was a lethal dose. Dr. Camps said that among members of the pharmaceutical professions very few cases of poisoning had been registered. The address was illustrated with coloured slides, some of a macabre nature (for example, victims of coal gas poisoning and the jellified stomach contents of a victim who had swallowed an overdose of sodium Amytal capsules).

ENFIELD

Work of Consumers' Association

THE harsh weather did not prevent a good attendance at the January 21 meeting of the Enfield Chemists' Association, MR. J. DRISCOLL described the work of the Consumers' Association. Mr. Driscoll explained how, as headmaster of a large secondary modern school, he became aware of the tremendous barrage of advertising directed at the teenage purse, citing advertisements issued by the tobacco and brewing industries, he said that young people had not enough experience to be able to resist such advertising. Dis-

crimination tended to come with time, but was difficult to teach. The idea of an organisation for testing consumer goods and reporting its findings was therefore welcome. From the first issue of Which? in October 1957, the Consumers' Association had grown in early 1958 to a membership of 23,000; only years later it had reached over 320,000. The Association's first headquarters, at Bethnal Green, London, soon proved inadequate, and moves to Holborn and later to Buckingham Street, became necessary. Reports on the more "lighthearted" tests, such as canned beer and sixpenn'orth of chips, had brought in more members than the extensive reports on such products as washing machines and refrigerators. Questioned as to who did the testing, the speaker said that many of the tests were carried out by the Association, but if highly technical, were sent to suitable outside bodies. In the car tests the cars had been driven for 10,000 miles round the perimeter of an airfield and for 2,000 miles on difficult roads in the Lake District, simulating the most exacting conditions that a car was likely to encounter. The first report had been severely critical of most British cars. In one model the handbrake been so inefficient that the car had would not have passed the ten-year test! The avalanche of lawsuits that might have been expected to follow publication of the Which? report had not materialised and, in general, the reports had been well received by manufacturers and the Press. After many an adverse report in Which?, a manufacturer had improved his product. If the venture had taught the consumers to be more discriminating in his buying habits, it would have performed a most useful service to society.

PLYMOUTH

A Pharmacist in Canada

A RECENT visit to Canada was described to members of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. T. B. HARVEY on January 28. Mr. Harvey said he had visited Magill University at which Dr. Banting had done the research leading to the discovery of insulin. Many coloured students had been at the University, indicating the absence of a colour bar in Canada, and he had been told that the country had roughly twice the number of university students per year than there were in Britain. Parents had to save for several years to give their children a university education. He had visited many pharmacies, including the "largest retail drug store in the world" at Montreal, which employed about twenty pharmacists, delivered within a 100 mile radius, and was open day and night. He had found Canadian pharmacists hospitable and courtcous and their dispensaries were always spotless. They had a commercial, yet also a professional, outlook and were respected members of the community. In reply to a question from Mr. C. UNDERHILL on the health service in Canada, the speaker gave a summary of the fight for a service in

Saskatchewan and the opposition to it from doctors. On the pharmaceutical side there was a minimum dispensing fee of \$2, plus cost of the drug, on-cost, and container charge. In the provinces a sales tax was levied towards the upkeep of hospitals. Those that he had visited were well equipped and modern. In answer to Mr. F. J. PACKER, Mr. HARVEY estimated that the minimum salary for a qualified assistant was about £1,000 per year. MR. P. COHEN inquired if there were a limitation to "one man one pharmacy." The speaker stated that there was no such restriction but multiples had not developed. Replying to Mr. K. WADGE, he said he had seen no price cutting. To Mr. L. Simpson, who asked if there were reciprocity of qualification with Britain, Mr. Harvey said he knew of none at present. Following the lecture, the meeting passed a resolution regretting the closing of Plymouth School of Pharmacy and proposing also that the school's staff should be entertained to dinner. Messrs. C. Underhill, A. G. M. Madge and L. Simpson were elected delegates to the Branch Representatives meeting in May, and Messrs. C. Underhill, A. G. M. Madge and E. Adams to the British Pharmaccutical Conference. It was resolved that the Branch should officially and actively support the candidature of Mr. A. G. M. Madge (Branch secretary) in the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election.

DUDLEY AND STOURBRIDGE

Quality in Pharmaceuticals

A MEETING of the Dudley and Stourbridge Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on January 15, was addressed by Dr. J. R. Gwilt (in charge of quality control, Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd.) on "Building Quality into a Pharmaceutical Product." Mr. G. F. Edwards was in the chair. The basic precept of a control system, said Dr. Gwilt, was that quality could not be "inspected into" a product: it had to be built in during development and production. Quality control was essentially a means of assessing past performance and guiding future production. A broad pharma-cological assessment could be made from only a few hundred mgm. of a but it was essential that it should be pure. Melting point, taken alone, was not proof of purity, but only indicative of identity. Spectrophotometry was widely used but ultraviolet absorption curves were specific and infra-red curves could be difficult to interpret. Paper chromatography was a technique much in use for the recovery of separated fractions for identification, or where quantitative measurements were required. The more recent thin-layer chromatography was more convenient for rapid detection of impurities, especially where their probable nature was already known. Impurities might affect toxicological findings. Thus observation of kidney necrosis during

animal tests on phenacetin had led to the recognition of the dangers of conp-chloracetanilide. tamination with Similarly the toxicity of arsphenamine was directly related to the proportion of crystalline material present, while only the amorphous form of novobiocin was therapeutically active. Particle size could also have an effect on quantitative response; as had been dramatically demonstrated for griseofulvin. Pharmacological results could there-fore only be interpreted with confi-dence if the chemical and physical characteristics of the test material were adequately known. During animal testing, toxicities and metabolic pathways were studied in two or preferably more species of mammal. findings in each were of the same order, the results could probably be extrapolated to man. With clinical trial supplies for immediate use, stability problems did not always arise, but the pharmaceutical manufacturer was interested in presentations that would remain stable during the maximum time likely to elapse between manufacture and use. Formulation and stability testing were there-fore carried out concurrently with clinical study. Formulations were stored at varying temperatures humidities and in likely packaging materials. Before a formulation was to be regarded as commercially acceptable, it should be completely stable for six months. Additional studies might also be carried out. Elixirs and syrups were challenged with a range of micro-organisms; emulsions and creams were stored additionally at 4° C. and at 50° C. Studies might be made at high temperatures in order to screen formulations rapidly, but they became difficult to interpret for complex systems.

Scaling-up

Even when the synthesis of a new compound had been worked out in the laboratory, and a stable presentation devised, new hazards arose in the scaling-up. Glassware might be replaced in production by stainless steel; pouring by pumping. Processes might have to be modified drastically to use more readily available raw materials, to reduce manufacturing costs, or to reduce hazards to operatives or plant. It was therefore essential to discover where risks of contamination or malfunction might lie, and to guard against them. An effective control system went far beyond in-plant inspection and analysis. Documentation reduced the risk of human failure. Reputable pharmaceutical firms operated adequate systems to ensure that high standards of quality were maintained and the cost of the work must be regarded as an assurance premium which would guard the safety of the patient and uphold confidence in the manufacturer.

A vote of thanks was proposed by MR. F. J. POWELL, who stressed the need to dispense all drugs in containers that would afford the drug adequate protection. In that way the quality built in by the manufacturer would be maintained to the point of

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A Sign for Pharmacy

SIR,—Further to the request for a suitable sign for pharmacists, may I suggest a "Worm with a foot just about to descend on same."

JOHN S. JONES, Castle Gresley, nr. Burton-on-Trent

SIR,—As negotiations on pharmacists' behalf are so slow, and since we have had such shabby treatment at the hands of the thick-skinned Ministry, I suggest Cinderella riding on a tortoise, with green background, would be the most suitable national sign.

W. ROBERTS, Derby

SIR,—The symbol shown alongside has been designed for me by Wond-

huysen Design Group. It appears in all my stationery and labels and I consider it first class. Since the copyright is mine I would be prepared to consider handing it over



for general purposes as I think it is good enough to fill the requirements mentioned by Xrayser (see C. & D., February 2, p. 109).

M. R. SHAW, London, S.W.1

[But subscribers should note that the copyright in the symbol remains with Mr. Shaw until it has been specifically assigned to some other holder or holders.—EDITOR.]

A Candidate Endorsed

SIR,—The first statutory Pharmaceutical Committee was elected from the Associations comprising the London County Pharmaceutical Association, and representatives of the larger Companies were invited to serve on the Committee. Since then employee and hospital representatives have been elected but, owing to lack of interest and co-operation amongst employees, proper representation is not always accomplished. The executive of the London County Pharmaceutical Association would like to express its confidence in Mr. B. P. Croft, who has accepted nomination as an employee representative on the London Pharmaceutical Committee. An employee of Arnold Gee, Ltd., Mr. Croft has served on the Executive of the L.C.P.A., and has been the secretary of the Southwest London Chemists' Association. He is now vice-president of the Association and has worked with enthusiasm for his fellow pharmacists for some years.

I. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary, London, S.W.1

SIR,—Mr. Bryan P. Croft, who is employed in a managerial capacity by a smaller company practising retail pharmacy, seeks election to the London Pharmaceutical Committee. The Council of the South-west London Chemists' Association, commends his candidature to all employee pharmacists who receive voting papers for this election. Mr. Croft is a vice-president of this association and has also served as secretary. We find him enthusiastic in his approach to all matters pertaining to the practice of pharmacy, and we feel that his election to one of the important committees of pharmacy will bring a refreshing wind into the important deliberations conducted there. Please complete your voting paper quickly, and return it promptly to ensure a representative poll—a vote for Mr. Croft is a vote for a younger man.

E. NEVILLE BROWN, President, London, S.W.

English Pharmacists' Loyalties

Sir,—It pays manufacturers to protect their prices. One spasmodic sale by one supermarket can sour a dozen regular accounts, so bouquets are not in order. Conditions will improve when English chemists transfer their loyalty from enemies to friends, or learn the meaning of the word. In Northern Ireland, through loyalty, some of the medicines Mr. Darke refers to (see C. & D., February 2, p. 116) cannot be cut because they cannot even be bought by unqualified distributors.

J. F. Addy, Bangor

Week-end School

SIR,—May I use your columns to remind those hospital pharmacists who wish to attend the Guild of Public Pharmacists' residential week-end school, and have not yet applied, to do so as soon as possible. The school is being held on April 19–21 inclusive at Woolton Hall, Manchester, and the theme is "The Chief Pharmacist as an Administrator." Further details may be obtained from me at the address below or from any member of the Guild council.

B. H. SMITH, Chicf Pharmacist, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20

Economic Not Political

SIR,—I am not very happy about the pro-Government tone of your leading article on the "Common Market Failure" (C. & D., February 2, p. 119). Mr. Heath had, according to a recent television interview, accepted Rome Treaty (rather like purchasing a suit that has been made-to-measure for somebody else), he had accepted the Common External Tariff (to be applied to countries that supply about 85 per cent. of Britain's imports, a great deal of which now come in duty-free or low duty), he had accepted the Euroagricultural policy benefits France most and would have benefited Britain least) and the concessions he had obtained after sixteen months' negotiations are too piffling and/or nebulous to bother about. If,

as you quote Mr. Heath as saying, Britain's application was turned down for "political reasons," surely it is obvious that the application was made, in the first place, for political reasons—and not British political reasons either! A headline in a pro-Market national newspaper, the day after the final door-slamming, put the whole thing in a nutshell— "Kennedy Furious."

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON, London, S.E.7

[We did not, and do not on rereading, believe that our leader can be read either as pro-Government or anti-Government. Our concern was with the economic situation of the country which undoubtedly is faced with problems arising from the general expectation of British industry, that Britain's entry into the Common Market was imminent and must now readjust their ideas and policies. We might legitimately have been called "pro-industry," for the statement of the chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers (see C. & D., February 2, p. 108) shows that entry into E.E.C. was favoured by the chemical industry, as we believed it was by quiet a number of others.—Editor.]

Outmoded Toxic Drugs

SIR,—I was very interested in the small paragraph in the C. & D., February 9 (p. 133), giving Professor Brownlee's views on the above subject. It would be sheer impertinence to argue with one of such standing as the Professor, but as a pharmacist of nearly forty years' experience I wonder if (a) Mercury was so toxic. Of course, if just swallowed, fair enough, but when pil hydrarg, or tab, hyd subchlor, was taken at night, a dose of mag. sulph., or of an effervescing saline was taken the following morning. That caused no mercury to be retained. (b) Strychnine in Easton's tablets and the "no rational use for strychnine in therapeutics." I assume that the possibility of swallowing by children was in the lecturer's mind. I would point out that, in this day and age, when tablets are more than ever used, and the medicaments more complicated from the point of view of antidotes, the hazard is more common. What does the Professor suggest in place of strychnine? Surely not the amphetamines! Of course, lead applied to the skin causes more curses by radiographers than anything else. In conclusion, I am sure that, whatever imperfections the older medicaments may possess in Professor Brownlee's view, one of their virtues was lack of undesirable side effects.

A. Jordan, Westcliff-on-Sea

Pharmacy and Common Market

SIR,—Many words have been spoken and much printer's ink spilt on the pro's and con's, the fors and againsts of the Common Market, and now de Gaulle has solved the dilemma, at least for a while. The Common Market is now in cold storage, either temporary or permanent. However, let us look at the present picture. All is not lost. Much has been gained. Pharma-

cists now know much more than ever before of pharmacy in the countries of the Six, and the different ways and organisation of pharmacy within the E.E.C. We all have learnt much and correspondingly our "Six" confrères correspondingly our "Six" confrères have learned from us—the problems of commerce and profession, limita-tion of pharmacy, and monopoly of medicines. A breath of continental air has blown over English pharmacy, and has had some effect on our ideas. Do we remain contented with our British way of pharmacy, or do we aim for the E.E.C. pattern and intend to adopt some of those ideas? Not going into the Common Market has not suddenly brought things to a halt. We have to press on with our future. Which path shall we traverse? Perhaps we may now learn something from our European Free Trade Association colleagues.

A. G. MADGE, Plymouth

In Our Own Hands the Remedy

SIR,—About four years ago, when I was in office in Birmingham, we sent a memorandum to the National Pharmaceutical Union pressing for a positive (as against a defensive) approach to the problem of ensuring a future for pharmacy. It seems that the same idea is now arising in other quarters. Clearly, as has been said, "Salvation must come from pharmacies contrasting with supermarkets and grocers, etc., both in appearance and in the nature of the service given." Those traders can outstrip pharmacists in the sale of general, unrestricted lines. Should price main-tenance disappear, there would be no holding their sales methods. Let us as pharmacists make the most of those attributes that no general merchandiser can have. Let us present ourselves to the public as the specialist service that we truly are, and not just another store. I am not against modernisation, but see a danger that, with open-type fronts and self-service inside, the lay public may tend to distinguish less and less between the store and the pharmacy. The wider the spread of self-selection, selfmedication and automatic buying, the less will become the need of the public for the service that pharmacists are fitted to give. In the long run we shall, along those lines, be forced into a bitter, and endless, struggle to compete in a general free-for-all sale of nonrestricted merchandise. By our own hands, if we acquiesce, we shall have slowly pushed out into other shops all those goods that are restricted to us now. Now, surely, is the time to make a positive attempt to say that the pharmacy is the place to buy any medicinal preparation, to show that the pharmacy is the place in which advice is available, and in which gimmicks and selling for selling's sake, regardless of quality, efficacy and ethics . . . are out.

To gain restriction of the sale of

To gain restriction of the sale of medicines to pharmacists is another difficult goal, but it can be made the cornerstone of the sane positive approach, accentuating the fact that a pharmacy is different. We can do something in this direction now by supporting the N.P.U. scheme of co-operation with manufacturers who still support us. If we really back up that campaign to

the best of our ability, the figures will show manufacturers just how valuable and vital is our support. Once that fact is undeniably established, the battle will begin to go our way, for we all know that, if any maker wishes to introduce, in the medical field, a new product, of whatever type, and fails to get pharmaceutical interest and support, he will never make a success of it, wherever else it may be placed. We know that, yet not made use of our influence. Let us start now with the N.P.U. scheme and, by means of it, show makers just how we can influence the sales of medicinal lines. If we show them this in no uncertain manner, the rest of the manufacturers will be quick to realise how much the converse could mean disastrous results for them. I agree that the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy goes a long way in the right direction. I also agree that we must accept discipline to go with it. I believe that we can establish a pharmaceutical picture that will bring both appreciation of its worth from the public, and recognition by the Government that pharmacy is certainly not just another trade.

Douglas J. Crawford, Dunmow, Essex

Appreciated

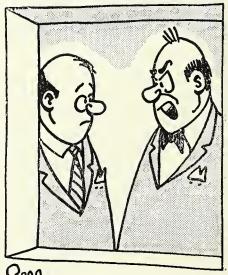
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a paper that is so welcome each week... most informative and with so much upto-date news.—J.F.P.

I HAVE always enjoyed reading your journal and I have found it most helpful and entertaining over a long period of time.—L.S.S.

I REGRET to say that [on retiring from business] I must sever my connection as a subscriber to the C, & D, after many years' pleasure and profit from it. —S.T.P.

I HAVE always enjoyed reading the C. & D. and it has been a great help to me over a good number of years. The progress which is maintained by the journal is really remarkable. Long may the C. & D. prosper.—J.A.

REFUNDS



Silley.

"What's this I hear about you making one?"



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Medicines and Public Protection

In common with many other members of the Pharmaceutical Society we consider that the pharmacist's point of view has not been sufficiently often presented in the Houses of Parliament, despite the presence in the House of Commons of at least one pharmacist.

It is a special pleasure, then, to acknowledge that Sir Hugh Linstead, when he spoke during the debate initiated by Dr. Barnett Stross on January 30 (see C. & D., February 9, p. 139), although he was not avowedly espousing pharmacy's cause, did nevertheless manage to put in a word for the Pharmaceutical Society. The opportunity arose, we may point out, as the result of a technicality of Parliamentary procedure, during the formal approval of the Poisons List Order, 1962, and the Poisons Rules, 1962, which had been laid before the House on December 11, 1962 (see C. & D., December 22, p. 662). Both pieces of legislation had in fact become operative on December 31, 1962.

Pharmacists, who have to cope with so many enforcement authorities, may well have echoed some of the questions put by Dr. Barnett Stross—" Why is the Home Secretary responsible for such legislation? " "Why has the Home Secretary control of the synthetic drugs that are now being introduced?" Seven Acts of Parliament and eight enforcing authorities make life complicated, to say the least. However, it was Sir Hugh who told the House—what every pharmacist has maintained since he was faced with the subject of forensic pharmacy that the present system is an extremely clumsy and irrational machine for achieving its basic purpose, namely "to protect the public." "What the public requires today," said Sir Hugh, "in reference to medicines in particular, is protection against impure medicines, medicines inaccurately manufactured, medicines being freely sold that give rise to addiction, medicines which may give rise to chronic or acute toxicity, medicines with deleterious side effects, the making of unjustified claims of therapeutic working and medicines which are dangerous if administered without proper super-

An even more important statement was, perhaps, that "we have never really taught the public to regard medicines as something in almost all circumstances to be taken with caution." That is, perhaps, not only a criticism of the legislative body, but even more an indictment of those concerned with medicines—pharmacists and doctors alike—who could have brought home that

vision."

lesson to their customers or patients. Time and time again opportunities have been lost on which that story could have been told and repeated to the public advantage.

The growth of self-medication, born in the past out of economic necessity, has inculcated a general lack of attention by the public to the risks that may attend the use—and do always attend the storage in the home—of medicinal substances. That is becoming increasingly so since the margin between therapeutic and toxic doses is today often narrower than was the case with the household galenicals of a quarter of a century ago.

It is greatly to be regretted that the findings of the Interdepartmental Committee set up by the Government to consider the present legislation on medicines have not been made public and are, it is understood, being intentionally withheld. The problem is one that vitally affects the health of the nation, and should receive the widest possible consideration and publicity.

We believe that it is becoming increasingly appreciated that the legislation for the control of poisons should be separated from that for the control of medicines. Thalidomide, still the topical subject where forensic pharmacy is discussed, is but a small, albeit important, element in the problem, but the important fact should be realised that the thalidomide tragedies can be apprehended in every home, and by those of all grades of intelligence or knowledge, even though the technical issues may not be appreciated. That truth could well be harnessed to a campaign to bring about a much closer watch over the family medicine chest. In such a campaign there are rôles of importance to be played by the Council of the Pharmaceut cal Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union, the pharmaceutical industry and the Ministry of Health, as well as by individual pharmacists.

Now that Sir Hugh has raised the matter in Parliament, let others take up the challenge. Pharmacists know, perhaps better than anybody else, the inherent risks. It is surely part of their professional responsibility to ensure that the public is re-educated in its attitude to medicines, so that the risks of accidents, even though they can never be entirely eliminated, are reduced to minimal proportions.

A 'Consumer Test' that Needs Watching

PHOTOGRAPHIC chemists in "twenty of the most popular holiday resorts around the coast of Britain" should be warned that they may be subjected to a consumer test this summer. In the February 6 issue of Photo News Weekly, an appeal was made for volunteer "stormtroopers" to participate in a large-scale investigation designed to answer "the question that will be asked by thousands," namely "How far can holiday snapshots be entrusted to the local chemist or D. and P. man? "The inquiry will set out to evaluate such factors as consistency of results, speed, cost and quality of service, value for money and what risk, if any, is involved. What that means in practice is that exposed test films and a questionnaire are being sent to selected investigators, who will be asked to tender the film for developing and printing at a local pharmacy and to complete the questionnaire after examining the results. The questionnaire (which contains such questions as "How long did processing take? ", "Are you satisfied? ", etc.) is then intended to be returned—together with the photographs—to the organisers to be "sifted and analysed."

Eventually, the results will be published in *Photo News Weekly*.

Consumer protection is much in the air at the moment, and such an investigation, if properly conducted in a dispassionate and scientific manner, is surely to be welcomed by the great majority of chemists and D. and P. houses providing a reliable and reputable service. Whether the particular inquiry will be completely objective, however, may be open to some doubt if the general tone of the announcing article is anything to go by. Such a sentence as "These are just a few of the questions that you will want to know before blindly handing over your precious holiday shots to an unknown chemist whose reputation is a mystery' the most generous interpretation, only to be described as unfavourably loaded. That sort of prejudice should be entirely absent from an investigation that makes any sort of claim to be conducted on a scientific basis.

Onward from Galen A CURRENT CAUSERIE

By courtesy of the secretary of the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society I have been put on the mailing list of a new bulletin to be published by the Branch under the title Synapse. The first number contains, among other things, announcements of meetings, a note on the progress of motions submitted from the Branch for discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting, and a profile of Mr. J. P. Kerr, the member who had proposed them. The whole of its fourth (and final) page is given over to a statement of the "Nineteen Articles" belief of Mr. P. G. Flood in pharmacy's future. I do congratulate the Branch on its first bulletin, but can't help a niggling curiosity why, when the South-east is being held guilty of draining away the North-east's opportunities of employment, it has placed an order in that prosperous region for 25 per cent. of its authorship. Perhaps Mr. Flood is one of the "different" neurons between which a synapse (according to the first definition given in the C. & D. Dictionary of Medical Terms) is the point of contact. (Or perhaps, taking the second meaning, Mr. Flood is the "chromatin" that is fused in the nucleus: he is generally looked upon as a colourful character.) But why no space given to the renowned "reds" of the North-east itself? One hopes they will figure more prominently in the next issue.

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THE Graham Sutherland portrait of Helena Rubinstein representing her as a matriarchal figure, has been much reproduced in the national Press. Madame Rubinstein again figured prominently in a Press picture in the Daily Mail on February 7, but not quite so prominently as the massive apparatus beside which she was shown seated and into which she was shown gazing intently, and not so matriarchal that she has passed the age of day-dreaming. The apparatus, described by Mail writer Richard Walter as a THING, "roughly the shape and size of a dustbin," is her "dream machine," in which "the undisputed queen of cosmetics has seen visions of eyes and trees and wheels." "The visions," says Walter, "she feels can lead her to a new concept of beauty and its relation to cosmetics." Between the idea and the product there must always, of course, be a time lapse. How long before the Quarterly Price List includes entries representing the realisations of her visions? And what will they be? THUYA THUYA (that takes care of the tree) antiodorant deperspirant stick? AUTOGYRO (wheel, up-to-date version) eyebrows twirler? ORBS IN ORBIT (the eye-and oh, yes! the wheel too, isn't that clever?) eye brightener? TREETOTUM (tree and wheel) shampoo stick? JEEPERS PEEPERS (wheels and eyes) mascara tonic? OEILASH (eye and tree) hair-do fixative? LITTLE PRINCE ARBROUŒILLET

(a really subtle touch there—arbre-roue-æillet=tree-wheeleyelet, complete with fragrant twist in tail) toiletries for teenage boy-friends? They might be the first crop from the one-eyed wheel tree, but you'll be able to think of others. T' eye-let-trees for t'cog-noscenti, eh? Well, well!

From Apothecary to Pharmacist 4. TITLES USED IN DENMARK

By T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

IN Denmark the spelling of the name for a pharmacy is APOTEK and for its owner APOTEKER.* The word APOTEKET means "the pharmacy." Employer pharmacists are called



A Danish pharmacy that adheres to the older spelling.

PROVISOR and, if fully qualified, CAND. PHARM. A grade of assistant called APOTEKSMEDHJAELPER was formerly employed, but assistants are not now being trained for that grade. Two pharmaceutical organisations exist in Denmark.



A modern Danish pharmacy that uses the shortened title.

the Danmarks Apotekerforening (proprietors) and Dansk Farmaceutforening (non-proprietors). The spelling APOTHEK was formerly used and is still occasionally encountered.
*The word APOTHEKAR has also been used.

100 YEARS AGO

ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE

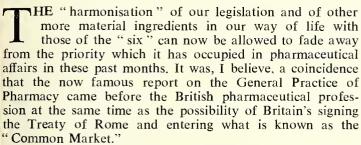
From the C. & D., February 14, 1863

CÆSAR tells us that the Druids endeavoured to propitiate their cruel deities by roasting human beings in colossal figures formed of osier twigs and hay. Eighteen centuries have flown by since Druidism received its death-blow, but a new idolatry has arisen, and the abominable rite of burning victims alive in combustible cages has been revived. The insatiate demon to which so many of our fair country-women have lately been sacrificed is called Fashion. His devotees do not deliberately make burnt-offerings of themselves, but they suspend from their waists light frames of steel, covered with combustible materials which may be ignited at any moment without their knowledge. When one of these portable pyres is set fire to by a match accidentally dropped, or by momentary contact with the burning coals of an unguarded grate, the fate of the unfortunate creature enclosed by it is, in nine cases out of ten, a death of indescribable agony.

"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST IN RETAIL PHARMACY

E. C. TENNER



I am relieved that any changes that may now eventuate from the report will be arrived at by careful evaluation and planning originating within British pharmacy itself, and not even partially as a result of any pressures from the Continent. That is not to deny that the unprecedented study of continental methods and customs, which the Common Market debate has forced upon us, has also greatly widened our outlook and so improved our judgments in respect of

our own professional future.

The time is certainly now ripe for pharmacy to state its policy and announce its standards. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society must be told to act in the matter of the general practice of pharmacy. The report that is now before us must not be pigeon-holed. Let pharmacists in Britain state the shape they wish pharmacy to assume, and then every decision can be orientated to achieve that growth. Unless that is done, pharmacy will become battered and misshapen from increasing outside pressures that will have the Council staggering blindly on from one problem to another.

The main shortcomings of British pharmacies are direct outcomes of undesirable economic pressures which, if not controlled, will debase high pharmaceutical principles.

It is the vested interests that will oppose Council action on pharmaceutical practice. Pharmacy should be a service to humanity, and the vested interests must not win. So now, when we are beginning to think about the Pharmaceutical Council elections, let the candidates tell us what they propose to do with the report. A pious profession of general support is of no use at all. What is needed now is action.

A Cause of Frustration

A week or two ago I enjoyed a weekend visit to some friends living near a busy provincial town not quite a hundred miles from my own. On such an unusual occasion as that I took great pleasure in accompanying my hostess on her Saturday morning shopping expedition. From the busy road, after a good deal of anxiety, we eventually got the car safely parked in a crowded and badly organised car park which was quite close to the shops. So it was with some relief that we jostled our way along the crowded pavement to our first port of call—the chemist's. The shop was a busy one and, after a minute or two, my hostess was able to hand in her prescription, which was for some proprietary tablets, to a junior assistant, across a counter dressed with toilet articles and cosmetics. The 2s. levy was paid, and we were asked to return for the medicine in twenty minutes. We proceeded upon the shopping expedition and, on the way back to the car, laden with parcels and beginning to tire, we called back for the medicine. It was at that late stage we were told that the tablets required were not normally carried in stock and it would therefore be necessary for us to call back the same after-



noon, by which time they would have been obtained. In the circumstances, nothing could be done but accept the inconvenience and delay with good grace, and to reflect that, as the day was Saturday, it was fortunate the tablets could be obtained by the afternoon. However, I was glad of the opportunity to experience the disappointment and frustration of a patient who calls back for medicine only to be told there must be a further and more considerable delay.

It then occurred to me that that frustration need not have arisen had the information about the stock position been given when the prescription was first received. Clearly the junior assistant could not have given the information without first taking the prescription to the dispensary and consulting the pharmacist, and that would have added to the congestion in the shop. It certainly seemed to me that it would have been much more efficient for the junior assistant to be instructed to direct the customer to take the prescription to a prescription reception point, which should have been close to the dispensary and under the direct supervision of the dispensary staff. I wondered whether we generally do pay enough attention to that important transaction—the reception of a prescription—tending to lose sight of the reception because we are immersed in the actual dispensing itself. It is certain that the customer would be more favourably impressed were the all-important prescription scrutinised by the pharmacist himself, or by a member of his expert dispensary staff, and it is certainly more economical of staff time that the junior assistant should not waste it in carrying messages back and forth from the dispensary to the counter. I have always been a believer in departmentalisation (horrid word) in a pharmacy. The dispensing department has always been separated from the rest of my shop and I see no objection to setting aside a prescription reception space close to it. A large serving hatch opening from the shop into the dispensary itself is an excellent arrangement. Any waiting seats should be near it. An orderly dispensary open to public view is a valuable aid to good customer relations, and a dignified asset to the busiest pharmacy.

There are many ways of maintaining a comfortably warm atmosphere in a pharmacy during week after week of sub-freezing weather. But there is now no doubt in my mind that the electrical night-store heaters that I installed fifteen months ago do the job adequately and are not affected by day or evening power cuts, since they use only specially cheap current during the "safe" hours between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. My staff actually look forward to getting into a beautifully warm shop in the early morning, and all day long the stored heat is radiating from the compact "hot boxes." A warm shop is subtle but ethical advertising.

NEW FILMS

Pyrethrum Story

Pyrethrum Bureau, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. 16-mm. Colour. Sound. Running time, 10 minutes.

The farming of the pyrethin plants, the gathering and processing of the pyrethrum flowers and the arrangements for shipment to countries all over the world are portrayed in this shortened version of a previously longer film. The film closes with shots emphasising the economic importance of the pyrethrum crop in the life of Kenya.

NEW BOOKS

Kurzes Lehrbuch der Pharmazeutischen Chemie. (A short textbook of pharmaceutical chemistry.)

PROFESSOR DR. K. BODENDORF. Springer Verlag, Berlin. 10 x 7 in. Pp. 504. DM37·50.

THE appearance of a new edition of the present textbook (in German), only four years after the fifth, can be taken as a measure of its acceptance and usefulness. As the title indicates, and borne out by its content, its aim is to provide the student of pharmacy or medicine with a workable knowledge of inorganic and organic chemistry, with examples of such items and products, which are more closely related to pharmacy and chemotherapy. A short introduction dealing with the structure of atoms and molecules on the basis of their electronic configuration is succeeded, on 170 pages in the inorganic part, by a discussion of the main properties, together with analytical references, of the elements and their more important compounds. The treatment is based predominantly but not exclusively on the periodic system. A prior discussion of non-metallic elements such as hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur and nitrogen offers the opportunity to deal with some relevant aspects of physical chemistry, on a rather elementary level. Not unexpectedly, the larger part is devoted to a representation of the most important features of organic chemistry. Here the material is treated in the traditional way by classification into aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic and heterocyclic compounds.

book's concluding chapter deals with vitamins, enzymes and hormones. Naturally a vexing problem for anybody undertaking to write such a book within the confines of 500 pages is the proper selection of the topics to be (or not to be) represented, and here opinion always differs. By omitting drawings and experimental details (probably reserved for the lecture-room) the author has made it possible to accommodate a great amount of factual material. On the whole the presentation is lucid and well to the point, but occasionally some passages would require more amplification, for example, the Meerwein-Pondorff reaction, Gabriels phthalimide synthesis, a differentiation of nucleic acids in DNA and RNA to mention only a few. A new edition should also bring some references to sodium borohydride as an important reducing agent, probably elaborate a bit more on polymers and replace the preparation of megimide, although formally correct, by the commercially practised Guareschi-Thorpe condensation. Misprints, such as Diens vs. Diels, Urcholsaure vs. Urocholsaure, ein-heiten vs. einleiten, and similar ones require correction as does the formula of Frangula-emodin, and most of all, some sentences on pages 316 to 318, which are without any meaning. The few critical remarks, however, should not detract from the merits of this otherwise well-printed textbook, which can be recommended to anybody, language facilities presumed, as a useful introduction to the study of chemistry in general. S. PICKHOLZ.

Misread Words that Killed

COINCIDENCES THAT POINT A MORAL TO PHARMACISTS

JEAN M. MANNING

"scared" for "sacred" in a newspaper headline "Scared Cows Fast Dying out" or "wedding" for "weeding," especially if the reader should be a starry-eyed teenager. That kind of misreading hardly matters. No harm is done. There are, however, other circumstances in which it can be so important that a life is at stake. In pharmacy, for example. The pharmacist is trained to read accurately, and is made aware in his training of the importance of reading labels accurately. Poisons are usually checked by a second person before being placed in the bottle. The system works well when the second person is present, but often the pharmacist is alone, and has only his training in accuracy to provide the safeguard.

Happily there are amazingly few accidents from such a cause considering the number of prescriptions dispensed each day. It has been estimated that, for every 300 million prescriptions dispensed, only one accidental death has occurred. Two classic examples of misreading words had fatal consequences. Both happened in Victoria, Australia, involving a series of coincidences that would be considered far-fetched if used by a writer of fiction.

The first example was a prescription written to contain santonin (dose gr. 3), but the dispenser misread the label on the bottle and dispensed strychnine (dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$) and the patient died. Forty years later—and in a town more than 100 miles away—the same thing happened again. The records give no precise details to show how those mistakes were made. Coincidence alone is hardly a satisfying explanation. Speculation is inevitable and the following conjecture may be admissible.

How Labelled?

On the pharmacist's shelf are bottles of various shapes, but almost without exception the labels are in capital letters. If that were so in the circumstances of the two fatalities, one bottle would be labelled SANTONIN and the other STRYCHNIN. Could it have been that the drug labels in question were each on the surface of a flat bottle, and that,

though the whole of the label was visible to the dispenser, he read (as we started by reminding ourselves is so easily done), only the first letter and the last few letters, but not the middle letters of the word? It will be noted that the words are approximately of the same length in their abbreviated Latin form.

Would the mistakes have been made had the labels been lettered "Santonin" instead of "SANTONIN" and "Strychnine" instead of "STRYCHNIN"?

Double Coincidence

The second of the examples of "coincidences" of misreading was in a prescription calling for the drug VERONAL (dose gr. 10), when drug HEROIN (dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$) was used in its stead. Again the result was fatal and again, believe it or not, the identical mistake happened a second time. Once more the incidents were widely separated both geographically and in time. An incredible double coincidence!

On first sight the mistake is as easy or as hard to explain as the first, calling for the same sort of reasoning as was applied to that error. But would it be straining credulity to suggest that on each of these two latter occasions the labels were attached to a round bottle, giving greater prominence to the three middle letters of the words? Did the two pharmacists this time make the error of reading the middle of the word, but not the beginning and the end? The letters "ERO" are common to both.

The incidents happened many years ago, but even today the labels in a pharmacy are almost exclusively written in capital letters, with no projections above or below such as some of the lower-case letters have. It is well known that errors in reading are more likely when those "ascenders" and "descenders" are absent.

In this second example the use of lower-case letters would obviously not have saved the situation. The moral for pharmacists must be a positive, intensive, and disciplined effort towards reading accurately what the letters (all of them) really spell and perhaps the use of upper and lower case letters when preparing labels.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

MAINTAINING THE REGISTER 'AT A GIVEN LEVEL'

Council commissions an investigation by economists

SURVEY to establish the intake necessary to maintain the pharmaceutical register at any determined level is to be carried out by the Economist Intelli-That was decided at Council meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, February 4-6. The Unit, in consultation with the registrar, is preparing a questionnaire on the subject.

The Council further considered, at a special meeting on February 4, in the light of comments received from individual members, from Branches and from other organisations, including the National Pharmaceutical Union, the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

A report received from the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive announced the subjects to be discussed at the professional sessions. At one session papers would be presented by Messrs, F. H. Oliver and D. A. Norton on the problems involved in teaching Pharmaceutics III in the course leading to the Qualifying examination. The other session would deal with the rôle the pharmacist should play in dealing with cases of poisoning. As that subject had received considerable attention in the United States of America, it had been suggested that Professor Morton J. Rodman (head of the department of biological sciences, College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A.), who had been concerned for many years with the problem of accidental poisoning caused by drugs and chemicals, should be invited to give a paper. It was later reported that the invitation had been sent and accepted.

Regulations and By-laws Confirmed

The Education Committee's minutes, presented by MR. H. S. GRAINGER, contained a report of a letter from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research stating that consideration was being given to the acceptance of the Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma as an appropriate qualification for the tenure of the Department's Advanced Course Studentships. It was stated that the marks obtained by an applicant in the Qualifying examination would have to be known, but such information would be treated in confidence. Mr. Grainger observed that that was a break with tradition, as previously the marks had been regarded as confidential, but the procedure was in the interests of the student and entirely within the context of the academic

An Order of Council, dated January 8, had been received from the Privy Council confirming the alterations to the regulations for registration as a student and for the entrance examination. A number of students with passes at advanced level in chemistry, physics and mathematics had begun, in the autumn of 1962, periods of employment that in present circumstances would be accepted as valid practical training, and the Council agreed that, subject to their registration as student being completed, the employment obtained by those applicants should be accepted as valid practical training.

A number of students at schools of pharmacy who were studying for the external degree in pharmacy of the University of London had begun the course without completing the requirements for registration as a student with the Society. Those students were not registrable and wished to sit Part I of the Qualifying examination in June. The Council agreed that, subject to their registration as students being completed, the applicants should be allowed to do so.

A further Order of Council from the Privy Council, dated January 8, confirmed the alterations to the regulations for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination. The Privy Council had also confirmed, by Order of Council,

dated January 8, Section XIX (18) and (19) of the by-laws, which had been redrafted to provide for the registration in the U.K. of overseas pharmacists. The Council agreed to authorise the president to appoint three persons as the adjudicating committee required by the by-law, and that the committee should meet to determine a procedure for consideration by the Education Committee.

The following persons were to be invited to serve as examiners in 1963:—SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION: Botany, Mr. C. J. A. Berkeley; chemistry, Dr. J. F. J. Dippy; English essay, Mr. J. A. Stewart; business methods, Mr. G. T. M. David; pharmacy, Mr. F. R. C. Bateson; languages, Dr. P. Aykroyd, Council Prizes: Pharmacognosy, Dr. J. M. Rowson; pharmaceutics, Mr. C. Gunn; physiology, Dr. G. B. West: pharmaceutical chemistry, Dr. V. Askam. UMNEY MEMORIAL PRIZE: Dispensing, Mr. D. A. Norton.

During January six applications had been received for material and literature to be used in careers exhibitions and conventions. Two were in connection with grammar schools, one for a youth employment conference, and another for a festival organised by the education committee of a city in the Midlands. Two of the requests had come from Branch secretaries.

Benevolent Fund

THE PRESIDENT reported that, because of adverse weather conditions, there had been no guests at Birdsgrove House during January. Responding to a letter from the medical adviser, the Council agreed to send to persons making inquiries concerning accommodation at Birdsgrove House a note bearing the following wording: "Guests receiving specialised treatment or drugs should arrange for a confidential letter from their doctor to be sent to the medical adviser to Birdsgrove House, Dr. A. F. Madge, Park Road, Ashbourne, Derbys." The Council learned with pleasure that a gift of £150 had been received to mark the golden jubilee of the South-west London Chemists' Association, with the request that the money should be used to purchase a carpet for the dining-room at Birdsgrove House. During the month a gift of £50, representing £1 for each year of his membership, had been received from a member.

Grants totalling £258 to five widows and pharmacists, £119 to three members, and £50 to a dependent of a mem-

ber, were reported made.

Arising from the minutes of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, presented by THE TREASURER, the Council decided to send a congratulatory letter to the French History of Pharmacy Society, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on February 1.

In response to a letter from the General Medical Council, the Council decided to nominate Messrs. F. W. Adams, E. A. Brocklehurst and C. W. Maplethorpe for appointment to

the British Pharmacopæia Selection Committee.

Presenting the minutes of the Publications Committee held on February 5, THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst) reported that, because of the demand, it had been found necessary to reprint the Extra Pharmacopæia, Vol I, twenty-fourth edition, and the 1960 Pharmaceutical Pocket Book. With the agreement of the British Medical Association (joint publishers with the Society of the British National Formulary), a production schedule for the 1963 edition of the B.N.F. had been drawn up. It was provisionally planned that the standard edition should be published in September, and the alternative edition in November.

The Committee had congratulated the Editor of the Society's Journal on the article "Profile of a Branch," which appeared in the issue of January 26, describing the activities of the Coventry branch. Some points had been suggested for consideration by the Editor in preparing future articles in the series. The Committee had given a welcome to Mr. B. O'Malley, the new publications manager.

The minutes of the meetings of the Organisation, Public Services, Law and Ethical Committees, held on February 5, were received and the recommendations adopted.

The public part of the Council's business on February 6 was disposed of "in fifteen minutes flat." THE PRESIDENT made reference to the deaths since the previous meeting of Mr. A. D. Powell (see C. & D., January 19, p. 58) and Professor John Read, F.R.S. (a member of the Pharmaceutical

Society's board of examiners for Scotland, 1942-45). THE PRESIDENT reported that Mr. H. Noble had resigned from the Poisons Board and it was necessary to appoint his successor. She accordingly moved, and the Council agreed, that Mr. J. Wright should be appointed.

It was reported that the following members of Council and auditors were due to retire in May:—Council: Messrs. A. Aldington, J. C. Bloomfield, A. R. G. Chamings, H. S. Grainger, W. S. Howells, J. F. McNeal and H. Ridehalgh. AUDITORS: Messrs. H. Treves Brown, A. Forsyth, J. C. Hanbury, Sir Harry Jephcott, and Mr. L. G. Matthews.

Opium Board's Report

SUPERVISION EXERCISED ALL OVER THE WORLD

THE moral authority of the Permanent Central Opium Board has generally proved sufficiently strong to ensure compliance with its views and appeals to public opinion have proved more effective than the measures of constraint provided in the 1925 Convention, states the Board in its report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1962 (United Nations publication 63. XI. 3, price 7s.). The Board records that, with the exception of the Chinese mainland, in respect of which the information available to the Board is extremely limited, supervision is exercised virtually all over the world.

When dealing with the opium statistics the Board urges the need for governments to provide precise information concerning moisture content. It points out that the moisture content of opium may be as high as 40 per cent. when harvested but is ordinarily about 10 per cent. when exported. The drying out process takes place in the producing countries and the methods of reporting the moisture content vary from one country to another.

The opium statistics for 1961 suffered from two lacunae; the Pakistan Government had not furnished its production figures or details of its quasimedical consumption; and the Burmese statistics did not include figures of production and consumption of opium in the Shan States bordering China, Laos and Thailand.

Whilst there must have been diversions from licit opium distribution channels the Board was of the opinion that they could only have been very small. On the other hand illicit traffic in opium and its principal derivatives, morphine and diacetylmorphine, was rife and "it must obviously draw its supplies from opium unlawfully withheld by individual growers in countries where production is licit, or from opium illicitly produced in those countries or elsewhere." The Board conclude that the illicit traffic in opium continued unabated, and the Far East and the Near and Middle East were still the principal areas concerned.

The report deals at some length with the problem of the illicit movement and consumption of coca leaf in

South Africa. Despite international conferences there had been little improvement in the situation, and the Board mentions illicit consignments of coca leaf from Bolivia to Chile. In Peru, which was probably the largest producer of the leaf, the quantities of coca used for chewing were enormous and had for a long time been in the neighbourhood of 9,000 tons a year. 'All this goes to show that the cocachewing habit is still nowhere near dying out. Were it not for this practice the production of coca leaves could be reduced by at least 95 per cent. and still suffice for the world's medical and scientific needs.'

Smuggling Still a Problem

The smuggling of diacetylmorphine and morphine remained a grave problem, the centres of activity being the Far East, North America and the Mediterranean basin. There was also an illicit traffic in cannabis that extended to many parts of the world and was particularly manifest in Africa.

The Board refer to a World Health Organisation survey carried out in 1961 relating to the consumption of narcotic drugs in thirty countries. The resulting figures showed the number of average therapeutic doses consumed annually per 1,000 inhabitants during the five years 1957-1961:

The quantities delivered by wholesalers to retailers, pharmacies and hospitals were considered to be consumed. The figures included the quantities used for the manufacture of exempted preparations, whether intended for domestic consumption or for export. The Board point out that that might affect to a certain extent the data relating to exporting countries. Although the research had not yet provided any clear explanation of the observed differences "it should at least serve to alert the governments of the large consuming countries." The principal trends that emerge from the statistical information

Raw opium.—Production in 1961 fell to 1,244 tons after being 1,498 tons in 1960. Indian production amounted to 73 per cent, of the total, as against 14 per cent, for Turkey, and 10 per cent. for the U.S.S.R. Stocks at the end of 1961 totalled 1,470 tons which, on the basis of that year's requirements were sufficient for twenty months—"a level unattained since 1955 but not so high as to give cause for concern."

provided in the report are as follows.

Number of doses consumed annually per 1,000 inhabitants (average of the years 1957-1961)

Analgesic (including opium)	Analgesic (excluding opium)	Antitussive
Denmark 3,7	Denmark 2,929	Denmark 13,515
Norway 2,8	Norway 2,215	Finland 12,440
United Kingdom 2,2	United Kingdom 1,802	Sweden 9,895
Australia 2,1	Switzerland 1,635	Australia 8,978
Bulgaria 1,8) Australia 1,583	Belgium 7,370
Switzerland 1,8	United States 1,388	United Kingdom 6,861
New Zealand 1,8	Belgium 1,261	Hungary 6,857
Belgium 1,6	New Zealand 1,135	France 6,280
Sweden 1,5	2 Sweden 1,091	Switzerland 5,944
United States 1,4	Fed. Rep. of Ger-	Israel 5,632
Finland 1,4	many 877	Canada 5,339
Netherlands 1,2	Finland 799	New Zealand 5,022
Fed. Rep. of Ger-	Netherlands 735	German Democratic
many 9		Republic 4,918
1reland 9		Czechoslovakia 4,502
USSR 8		Fed. Rep. of Ger-
France 8		many 4,455
South Africa 8	France 433	United States 3,893
Canada 7		Norway 3,276
Israel 5		Argentina 2,840
Uruguay 5	Spain 414	USSR 2,812
Austria 4	Hungary 411	Austria 2,790
Spain 4	Argentina 385	Uruguay 2,720
German Democratic	Bulgaria 373	Netherlands 2,236
Republic 4		Rumania 2,079
Argentina 4		Bulgaria 1,943
Hungary 4	Yugoslavia 315	Yugoslavia 1,784

Cannabis.—Thirteen countries or teritories consumed 423 kilos in 1961 of which one half was accounted for by

india.

Morphine.—The production of morphine declined to 116 tons in 1961 from 120 tons in 1960. Between 1947 and 1961 production had increased by more than 10 tons in the U.S.S.R., by 5 to 10 tons in Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and by 3 to 5 tons in Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France. Decreases were reported in Switzerland and the United States of America, Over 90 per cent. of the morphine produced was converted into other drugs, mainly codeine. The consumption of morphine continued to decline from 6·1 tons in 1947 to 4·2 tons in 1957 and 3·7 tons in 1961.

Codeine.—Production reached 105 tons in 1961, one ton more than in 1960. The largest producers were the United Kingdom, 20.4 tons, United States of America 19.1, U.S.S.R. 15 tons and the Federal Republic of Germany 10.5 tons. Since 1957 manufacture had exceeded consumption by 7 to 11 tons a year, resulting in an increase in stocks, which at the end of 1961 were equivalent to 7 months' requirements. Consumption in 1961 was 97 tons, an increase of one ton over the previous year.

Ethylmorphine.—Consumption and production were equal at 5.6 tons in

961.

Diacetylmorphine.—In 1961 this drug was no longer manufactured except in the United Kingdom, 69 kilos, Belgium 5 kilos, and France 5 kilos. In those countries consumption amounted to 40, 7 and 3 kilos respectively. 14 of the 69 kilos produced in the United Kingdom were converted into nalorphine.

Cocaine.—The fall in the consumption of cocaine continued and reached 1.1 tons in 1961. Production was slightly less than the 1,372 kilos in 1960.

Pethidine.—Consumption fell to 12.8 tons in 1961 after being 16.2 tons in 1960. Fall was largely influenced by the

Consumption of Narcotic Drugs in the United Kingdom and Ireland (per million inhabitants) in 1961

	United Kingdom	Irish Republic
	kilos	kilos
Morphine	10.78	4.26
Heroin	0.75	—
Codeine	186.26	39.79
Dionine	3.13	_
Cocaine	2.09	1.42
Pethidine	20.82	24.51
Methadone	1.22	0.71

United Kingdom Production of Narcotic Drugs in 1960

		kilos ·
Morphine	 	1,130
Heroin	 	69
Thebaine	 	179
Codeine	 	20,427
Dionine	 	287
Cocaine	 	18
Pethidine	 	2,688
Methadone	 	102

consumption in the United States which alone accounted for more than half the total. Production reached a maximum of 16.5 tons.

Trimeperidine.—The compound was manufactured only in the U.S.S.R. and reached 903 kilos of which 898 were consumed. 5 kilos were exported.

Normethadone.—694 kilos were produced in 1961, and 375 kilos were consumed.

Methadone. — Consumption has tended to decrease in most countries and amounted to 358 kilos in 1961. Production was a little higher at 375 kilos.

PLASMA AND ANTITUSSIVES

Two lectures in Chelsea course

THE third lecture in the course on advances in therapeutics at Chelsea College of Science and Technology was given by MR. G. R. MILNE (West Scotland region, Blood Transfusion Service) on January 29. Speaking on "Plasma and plasma substitutes," Mr. Milne first described the shock syndrome which, he said had two forms. Oligamic shock he said, had two forms. Oligæmic shock was caused by a reduction in the circulating blood volume, due to hæmorrhage, loss of plasma, or loss of water and salts. Here a compensatory mechanism of vasoconstriction conserved blood for vital tissues, but if the loss continued, irreversible circulatory failure occurred from which the patient died. In vasodilatory shock, caused by strong emotion, sudden postural changes or holding one position for long periods, there was no such compensatory mechanism. Treatment of shock required restoration of the blood volume during the initial or compensatory phase and then its maintenance. For massive hæmorrhage, whole blood was essential, but it was much in demand and its life, stored at 4°C, was only twenty-one days. From "outdated" blood, the plasma could be separated and freeze-dried. In the preparation of dried plasma, the product of not more than ten donations was pooled, thus reducing the possibility of wide transmission of blood-borne infective hepa-titis or homologous serum jaundice.

Scarce and Expensive

Plasma would be the ideal treatment for fluid loss, but was in short supply and expensive and substances had therefore been sought that would reproduce its essential effects. The main protein providing the colloidal osmotic (oncotic) pressure of plasma was albumin, and substitutes, better called "plasma vol-ume expanders," should approximate to its molecular weight of about 70,000, too small molecules being excreted too rapidly and too large ones remaining unexcreted. After mentioning the disadvantages of the earlier acacia and gelatin solutions, Mr. Milne spoke of a synthetic "plastic," polyvinylpyrrolidone, which, in 3.5 per cent. solution, had had an osmotic pressure equivalent to that of blood. Despite its meeting the requirements of tolerance and excretion, a 1956 report that it might be retained in the lymph fluids or be carcinogenic, caused its withdrawal from the market. Dextran, the substance widely used in Britain, was composed of a series of long-chain polyglucoses. The molecular weight was approximathat not more than 25 per cent. may be excreted within the first twenty-four hours. There was some evidence of storage in tissues, but dextran was eventually metabolised. When more than 2 litres were administered, it became difficult to determine blood groups and samples should be taken before its administration. Antigenic properties had been reported, and it should be used with caution in some cases of postpartum hæmorrhage because of formation of a complex with fibrinogen. It was, however, an effective blood volume restorer, said Mr. Milne.

Mechanism of Cough

For the fourth lecture, on February 5, Dr. L. D. Scott (Roche Products, Ltd.) spoke on "Antitussives." Describing the cough mechanism, he said that it was a sudden, explosive expulsion of air from the respiratory tract, and could be voluntary or reflex in origin. The reflex was initiated by irritation, especially at "trigger zones" in the tract, which were most susceptible in the trachea and bronchi; maximal at the bifurcation of the trachea, but virtually absent from the main lung substance. Cough could be useful in clearing the respiratory passages of mucus and foreign bodies, or useless and habitual, as with a smoker's cough. Useless cough might also follow bronchial infection or be associated with a tumour, making diagnosis of the cause necessary before treatment. A suppressant did not eliminate cough, but allowed it to occur only when a critical level was reached. That was both beneficial and less distressing to the patient. Antitussives could act by breaking the reflex pathways, by relaxing bronchospasm or by an action on the higher centres that gave voluntary control to coughing. Most such products acted on the co-ordinating mechanisms in the medulla, but the problem was to find selective drugs that did not depress other centres. During clinical trial a test drug must always be compared with a placebo, because of the factor of voluntary control; codeine was taken as the standard for comparison.

The drugs in use could be classified as narcotic (morphine); non-narcotic (dextromethorphan); bronchodilator (ephedrine) or expectorant (potassium iodide). Codeine was still one of the most effective drugs, but pholcodine was without the disadvantage of producing constipation. Diamorphine was the drug of choice in cough due to carcinoma, as it also controlled pain and acted as a euphoric. Although the mode of action of many "traditional" remedies could not be shown, it was questionable whether their effects were purely those of a placebo.

N.H.S. ESTIMATES

YORK.—Total £635,230; pharmaceutical services £251,200.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

London, February 13: Trading in Crude Drugs showed little change in the week, and a quiet tone prevailed throughout the markets.

Cape ALOES showed a tendency to become firmer. Shipment quotations of QUILLAIA eased, but spot prices were

Among ESSENTIAL OILS the shortage on the spot of Ceylon CITRONELLA caused quotations to rise by threepence per lb. LEMONGRASS was also firmer on the spot and for forward delivery. In Aromatic seeds Moroccan CORIANDER was a little easier, and business was effected at 62s. 6d. spot. The market in PEPPERS was also easier, with prices settling down at a higher level than previously.

Among Pharmaceutical Chemicals one manufacturer increased his prices for Sodium sulphate, which now range from £30 to £36 per ton according to quantity.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

p-Aminosalicylic acid. – 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

Amylobarbitone. — B.P.C. is 76s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and 71s. 6d. over 25 kilos. Sodium is 10s. per kilo - B.P.C. is 76s. per

Aneurine hydrochloride, — One-kilo, 117s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 114s. 6d.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—CHLORIDE SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 2s. 6½d. lb.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, 40s. 6d.; 10kilos, 37s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 35s. 6d.

Barbitone. — 25-kilo lots of Sodium derivative, 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BISMUTH SALTS. — Prices (per lb.) in packages over 2-lb.:—

		lb. to	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
G	5.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
SALICYLATE .	20	3	20 0 19 9	19 6
SUBGALLATE	19 18		19 3 18 0	17 6

BISMUTH AMMONIUM CITRATE is 55s. per lb. and sodium tartrate, 35s.; oxide, 26s. 10d.; oxychloride, 27s. 3d.; in cartons of 28-lb.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C kilo in less than 25-kilo lots. B.P.C., 80s. per

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — £5 10s. per

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

COCAINE. — 16-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 91s. 6d. per oz.; ALKALOID, 101s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

Cresol.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Less than 25 kilos, P., 70s. 6d, per kilo. CALCIUM, 77s. 6d. per kilo.

DIPHENAN. — From 55s. 3d. (56-lb.), to 63s, per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE. — 50-kilo 28s. 6d. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 25s. - 50-ki¹o lots.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

	l k	lo	12-5	kilos	50 k	ilos
	5.	d.	5.	d.	5.	d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C	17	2	16	1	15	1
IRON, B.P.C	34	10	33	7	32	5
MAGNESIUM	29	3	28	2	27	2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35	3	33	11	32	9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23	1	22	5	21	4
SODIUM, B.P.C	19	2	18	1	17	Í

KAOLIN.—Light, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton,

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, 2s. 4d. per lb. for under 1-ton lots; 12 winchesters, 2s. 8d. per lb.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Per kilo, under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., lump or powder, 53s. 3d.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 45s. 6d.; SUBCHLORIDE, (calomel), B.P.C., 52s. 3d.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 55s.; red B.P.C., 1949, 56s. 3d.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLOR-IDE, 5s. 8d. per oz. (200s. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:—

		35 oz. an.	
		over	35 oz.
		sd.	s. d.
Codeine	- 1		1
ALKALOID		54 0	55 0
HYDROCHLORIDE		47 3	48 3
PHOSPHATE		41 0	42 0
SULPHATE		47 3	48 3
Morphine			
ACETATE		50 0	51 0
AŁKALOID		61 3	62 3
HYDROCHLORIDE		50 0	51 0
SULPHATE		50 0	51 0
TARTRATE		60 0	61 0
ETHYLMORPHINE	i		
ALKALOID ,		63 3	64 3
HYDROCHLORIDE		54 0	55 0
DIAMORPHINE	1		
ALKALOID		59 9	60 9
HYDROCHLORIDE		54 9	55 9

Paraldehyde. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PENTOBARBITONE. — Under 25-kilo lots, 102s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE. — Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb. PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rate 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; 5-kilos, 50s. 6d.; 500-gm., 54s. 6d. Sodium salt, 55s. 6d. per kilo for 5-kilo lots.

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

PHOLCODINE.—8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHYSOSTIGMINE. - Alkaloid, 408s. per oz. (4-oz. lots) and 14,110s. per kilo; SALICYLATE, 276s. oz. (9,454s. kilo); SULphate, 352s. oz.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for under 25-kilos.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder 1 lb. and over 15s. 6d. per lb. Sodium salt, B.P., 14s.

Salicylic acid.—One-cwt., 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2d. per lb.

Santonin.—5-kilo lots, 360s. per kilo.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. from £30 to £36 per ton as to quantity. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

Succinyl sulphathiazole. — Five-kilolots, 38s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. -- 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; sodium, 66s. 2d.

Sulphadiazine.—Five-kilo lots, 63s. per kilo; 50-kilos, 57s. 6d. Sulphadimidine.—50-kilo lots are 55s. per kilo. 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about Sulphamethizole. — Per kilo.—5-kilo lots, 130s.; 50-kilos, 125s.

Sulphanilamide. — 50-kilo lots, 12s. 8d.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

Sulphathiazole. — 100-kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSUL-PHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 12s. 10d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals, 12s. 2d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949 is quoted at the same rate.

Tartaric acid. — (In kegs): 1-ton lots, 283s. per cwt.; 10–19 cwt., 286s., 5–9 cwt., 289s.; 1–4 cwt., 292s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are lower at 12s. per lb.

ZINC CARBONATE. — One-cwt. lots, 1s. 11½d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 8d.
ZINC OXIDE. — Two-ton lots B.P. grade,

£92 10s. per ton; 1-ton, £93 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per 1b.

Crude Drugs

 Spot: Spanish napellus, ACONITE. 2s. 9d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 3d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 190s. to 195s, per cwt.; February–March shipment, extra primes, 195s.–200s., c.i.f.; primes, April–May, 185s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 350s.; shipment, 340s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 185s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 152s. 6d., c.i.f.

Arrowroot. — St. Vincent, 1s. 6d. per lb., spot.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 18s. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 9s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d. duty paid. Tolu: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 0.6 per cent. 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. Root, testing over 0.5 per cent. 1s. 10d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £35 per cwt. as to quality.

Buchu. — Spot, 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Spot, 85s. per cwt.

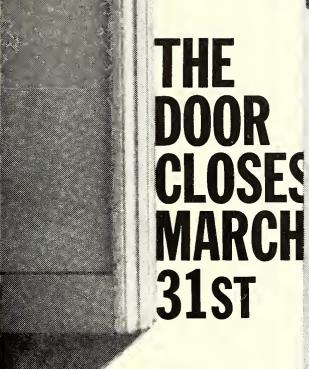
CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder nominally 4s. 9d. per lb. in bond. No c.i.f. offers.

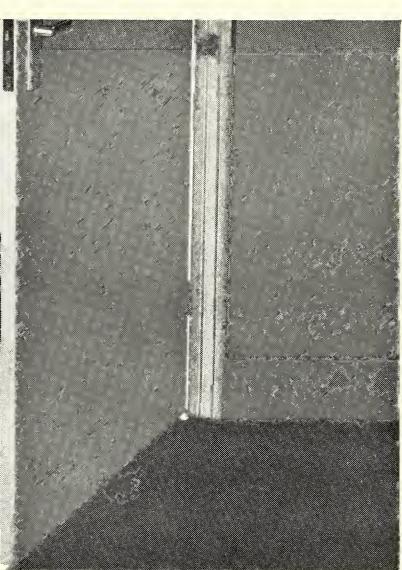
Capsicums. — East African on stalk, 150s. per cwt.; Ethiopian, 145s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens 8s. per lb. spot; shipment, 7s. 3d., c.i.f. Seeds, spot, Whole, 16s. 6d.; splits, 10s. 3d.

Cascara. — Spot, 1961 peel, 225s. per cwt. 1962 peel, 215s. and for shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

Cassia. — Fistula, 105s. per cwt.; lignea (whole), for prompt shipment, 259s., c.i.f.; spot, 375s., duty paid; broken 225s., c.i.t.

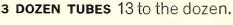




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iron that's nice and easy to take

TABLETS: Tubes of 100 and 1000 Retail prices 3/4 and 26/8 Trade prices 30/- per doz. and 20/- each

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CHAMOMILE. — Roman-type. 7s. per lb.; Belgian new crop offers vary between 10s. and 14s. per lb. for forward delivery. Matricaria, 7s. 6d. on the spot.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 8d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d.; single O, 5s. $9\frac{4}{4}$ d.; seconds, 4s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; quillings, 3s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d.: featherings, 1s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot. 2s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.,

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isles black-brilliant nominal; silver-grey nominally 15s. per lb., c.i.f. Peruvian, silver-grey, 10s., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; only limited stocks.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot and shipment nominal.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb., c.i.f., as to potency.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, ls. 1d., c.i.f.

Ergot. — East European, no crop; Portuguese, 9s. per lb., c.i.f., spot nominal.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). African on the spot, 435s.; shipment, not offered. Jamaican No. 3 spot, nominal; new-crop for February–March shipment, 530s. Coehin, spot, 180s.; February shipment, 165s., c.i.f.

Gum ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 152s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, about 80s. per cwt.; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, 110s. to 115s. and medium amber 105s. to 110s. Argentine, 122s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.; Jamaican, 115s.; Canadian, 150s. to 155s.; all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Spot Costa Rican, 85s. per lb. Shipment, no forward offers. Colombian 65s. per lb., c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Hungarian, 95s. per cwt.; German, 145s. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot nominal: No. 2, 280s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. (per lb.).

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 170s. to 190s, per cwt. in 1-ton lots delivered, free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 102s. 6d.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Persian, 52s. 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 329s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 6s. 3d. per lb.

MACE. — Whole, pale blade, 14s. per lb. spot.

MALEFERN.—Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 46s. per lb. duty paid; February-March shipment, 40s., c.i.f. Brazilian 22s. to 23s. in bond; shipment, 21s. to 22s., c.i.f. Formosan, 28s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 6s. 6d. per lb. spot; sound unassorted, 4s. 3d.; defectives, 3s. 4½d.

Nux vomica.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

Orange Peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11½d.; Spanish, 1s. 1d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

PAPAIN.—No. 1 from 35s. to 45s. per lb., spot as to quantity. For shipment: East African, 32s., c.i.f.

Pepper.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 5d.; shipment, 2s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, nominal, 320s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 255s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot value 616s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s. with resellers at 560s., f.o.b.

Podophyllum. — *Emodi* for shipment, 250s. per cwt., c.i.f. and 260s., spot; *Peltatum*, 365s. per cwt., spot.

Pyrethrum. — Extracts—partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; decolorised dewaxed, 20 per cent., 66s. 6d. to 59s. 4d. per lb.

QUASSIA.—Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt. QUILLAIA. — Spot, 180s. per cwt. New erop for shipment, 122s. 6d., e.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Supplies of good pinky rounds eleared on the spot and no shipment offers.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 160s. per lb. spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 8d. per lb.; no shipment offers.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 270s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Duteh, 155s., duty paid. CELERY. — Indian, 262s. 6d., spot; shipment current crop, 210s., c.i.f.; new crop, June—July, 175s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan a little easier, 62s. 6d. duty paid; Indian, 55s.; shipment, Moroccan 52s., c.i.f., quoted. CUMIN.—Iranian, 175s., duty paid; 155s. in bond; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 80s., spot; shipment, 60s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Indian. 120s., spot; shipment, 98s., c.i.f. paid. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan. 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 45s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 85s. aecording to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 15s. per lb.; shipment, 14s. 9d., c.i.f., nominal.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4d. Pods: hand-picked spot scarce at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., as to quality; manufacturing, spot nominal; forward, 2s. 6d. ex wharf. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, spot cleared: forward, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. ex wharf; hand-picked small lots from 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. as to quality.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 192s, 6d. per cwt.; No. 1, 207s. 6d.; F.O., 225s. to 275s., spot.

SQUILL.—White nominally 80s, per cwt. on the spot; new crop quoted at 75s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 21s. per lb.; shipment, 20s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 7s. 6d., spot.

TRAGACANTH. — No. 1 ribbon, £132 10s. to £135 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £127 10s. c.i.f.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger short on spot, sellers asking 185s. per cwt.; shipment, new-crop (Mareh-April), 132s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: East European, 175s. per cwt.; Indian, 180s. Shipment: Continental, 172s. 6d. to 205s. 6d., c.i.f.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot 485s. nominal; shipment, 480s., c.i.f. Abyssinian for March—April shipment, 405s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 450s., shipment, 400s., c.i.f., nominal. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. Carnauba, fatty grey, spot, 315s., shipment, 287s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 620s.; shipment, 580s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 10d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Sweet, English expressed, 7s. per lb.; foreign, 5s. 6d.

BAY. — West Indian about 25s. per lb. on the spot.

Bergamot.—Spot, about 84s. per lb. Cade.—Spanish, 2s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CALAMUS. — Spot, about 56s. per lb.; shipment, 38s., per lb., c.i.f.

Cananga.—Spot, 27s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 35s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best English-distilled, 520s. to 800s. per lb. as to quantity; other B.P. oils from 85s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 12s.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan nominal, 13s. 3d. in bond; February shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot cleared; February shipment, 12s. 9d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 8s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 7½d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 130s. per lb.; imported, 85s.

DILL.—Imported, 33s. per lb., spot, 28-lb. tins.

EUCALYPTUS.—B.P., 6s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. per lb. on spot for 70–75 and 80–85 respectively.

Fennel.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GINGER. — Imported: Jamaican, 130s, per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid. English 135s.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 13s. 6d. per lb. Juniper wood, from 5s. Lavandin.—From 11s. to 12s. 9d. per

lb. as to quality.

Lemongrass. — Spot, 14s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 15s. 0d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—Spot is about 30s. per gall. in 50-gall. drums.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb., duty paid.

PINE. — Pumilionis, 33s. per lb.; sylvestris, 9s.; abietis, 15s.

RUE.—Spanish is 23s. 6d. per lb., spot. SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 2s. 6d.

per lb., duty paid.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian machine pressed, 52s. 6d.; sponge pressed, 65s. per lb.

YLANG-YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s, per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

New York, February 12: Sodium BENZOATE U.S.P. grade, 35 cents per 1b., down 8 cents, and the technical grade 30 cents, down 5 cents. Brazilian MEN-THOL \$3.40 per lb., down 20 cents. SULPHAMETHAZINE was reduced in powder form to \$15 per kilo, down 95 cents. IPECACUANHA ROOT was firmer with the whole quoted for resale at \$10.25 per lb., and the powdered at \$10.75, each up 50 cents. STROPHANTHUS SEED, owing to reduced stocks and higher replacement costs, \$2.75, up 25 cents a lb. Asiatic Gum STYRAX dropped 5 cents to \$3.35 per lb. HYDROXY CITRONELLAL advanced to \$7.55 per lb. from its former level of \$6.50. LEMON OIL U.S.P., rose 50 cents to \$4.75 per lb. and Peppermint oil \$4.95, up 15 cents. GINGER OIL \$19.25 per lb., up 75 cents. Lower per lb. were native CAN-ANGA OIL \$4, down 55 cents., with the rectified oil at \$5.15, down 10 cents. Bois de Rose oil \$2.40, down 10 cents and East Indian SANDALWOOD OIL \$19, down 50 cents.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING

Retail executives exchange and receive ideas

THE Industrial Welfare Society held its annual conference for retail distributive trade executives in London on February 6. In an opening address on "Science in the Service of Selling" by Mr. R. W. Revans (professor of industrial administration, Manchester University), the speaker said that problems should be analysed into logical components. Problems such as how to minimise distribution costs could often, when subjected to an arithmetical technique like linear programming, be solved by computers, with consequent "immense" savings.

Sales forecasting was more difficult, but workers in the United States were currently constructing a forecasting system that took into account present stocks and turnover rates, trade cycles, advertising levels and present sales rates. Already the system could predict market demand fairly accurately, and the speaker suggested that the Board of Trade or similar bodies might well invest in a comparable British project.

Scientific methods could also aid the control of a sales staff. To know why one salesman was more successful than another was important, because success was regenerative. With the use of modern computers, extremely rapid analyses of the efficiency of a sales staff were possible. A detailed study in a shop had shown that minor modifications in such factors as shelf

height and grouping of commodities could produce remarkably improved results. Even when judged by the most generous standards, retail staffs were often less efficient than they might be. A method called "product line planning" could analyse profitability and so help determine which lines a retailer should be selling. A detailed cost analysis undertaken by one company revealed three categories of stock: Items that lost moncy however many were sold; others that made moncy no matter how few were sold; and a mixed group of variable profitability. In some businesses a small percentage (perhaps as low as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of items stocked accounted for 50 per cent. of all purchases. Retailers should therefore constantly ask themselves whether holding a large variety of miscellaneous items was worth while.

Another speaker at the conference suggested that "no industry offered such wonderful opportunities of rapid advancement for your people" as retail selling.

During the afternoon session, MR. J. B. TURNER (secretary and education officer, Retail Trades Education Council) gave an outline of the Council's work and plans. The Council offers a free training advisory service to assist retailers in introducing internal staff training schemes.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. Scottics. In women's magazines weekly on "Think Pink" theme, Andrex toilet tissue. In women's magazines. Handy Andies. In national Press.

CONTINENTAL COSMETICS, LTD., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4: Woltz Italiana nail varnish. In Woman's Realm, Woman's Mirror, Vogue, Vanity Fair, Honey, She, and Photoplay.

CUXSON, GERRARD & Co., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham: Sylvia sanitary towels. In Roxy, Red Star, Secrets, Daily Herald, Woman, Red Letter, Valentine, Marilyn, Woman's Realm and Family Star.

Dendron Distributors, L1D., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts: Dentinox. In national magazines.

DOROTHY GRAY, LTD., Medicated Division, 565 Kingston Road, London, S.W.20: Medicated face pads, medicated heal and conceal stick and medicated velveteen make-up foundation. In Daily Express, Daily Mirror, Honey, Vanity Fair and She.

FOSTER-McCLELLAN PRODUCTS, LTD., Cornwall Road, Hatch End, Middlesex: Doan's backache pills. In News of the World, The People, Sunday Express, Daily Express, Daily Herald, Daily Mail, London Evening News and over seventy provincial evening newspapers. Cutipen and Nutrinail. In Woman's Own, Woman, Woman's Realm and other women's magazines.

LAUGHTON & SONS, LTD., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 14: Stratton compacts. In Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Telegraph, Flair, Honey, She, Town, Queen, Ideal Home, and Everywoman.

MONIL, LTD., Hunmanby, Filey, Yorks: Monil colour shampoos, In national press and women's magazines.

Phillips Electrical, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.1: Health lamps and electric razors, In *The People*.

RAPIDOL, LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street,

London, W.1. Inecto Hair Magic. In *Daily Mirror* and women's magazines.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVER, LTD. Electric razors, In Daily Express.

WARRICK BROS., LTD., Warrex Laboratories, Tile Hill, Coventry: Rinstead pastilles. In News of the World, Radio Times and The People.

WHITECROFT (LYDNEY), LTD., Whitecroft, Lydney, Glos: Rem-Lac shampoo, In Woman, Woman's Own, Honey, True Romances, True Story, Boyfriend, Mirabelle, Marilyn, Valentine, Roxy and Teen.

DISPLAY MATERIAL

ILFORD, LTD., Ilford, Essex: Camera crowners, window stickers, counter cards, film dispensers, new camera boxes, window and counter displays.

MONIL, LTD., Hunmanby, Filey, Yorks: Show-cards for Monil colour shampoos.

WHITECROFT (LYDNEY), LTD., Whitecroft, Lydney, Glos: Window stickers, display units, display material, etc., for Salvelox wound dressings.

EXTRAS FREE: At left: A new "crowner" for Oscar - winning "merchandiser" to publicise the offer of 10 per cent, free extra Kleenex tissues until February 28, Manufacfacturers are Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, Right: Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, are running until March 20 a premium offer of a free sample pack of pink Scotties facial tissues banded to their Palmolive soap,





EXPANSION PLANS

THERAPHARM, LTD., state that the development of their 5 acre site in East Anglia is progressing well. Emphasis is being given to early operation of analytical and chemical laboratories. The manufacturing and fine chemical units are expected to come into operation shortly afterwards.

A SECOND factory for Rosedale Products, Ltd., is being opened at Billericay, Essex, on April 25 by the chairman of the Basildon urban district council. The new factory provides 12,000 sq. ft. of production area. It will be primarily concerned with the manufacture of lacquers, shampoos, and bubble-bath products.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Consultant Services to Exporters.—A new company, Export Management Consultants, Ltd., 40 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, has been formed to provide practical assistance to medium sized companies wishing to begin or to expand their export business and to "enable industry and commerce as a whole to surmount the 'language barrier'." They point out that they retain specialists in many aspects of business including patent and trade marks, foreign business law, product design, public relations, banking and industrial development.

Shavers "Quizzed."—That Britain's "top men" prefer a wet shave in the morning, but don't like cleaning their razors afterwards, is one of the findings from an investigation into the shaving habits of 2,000 of Britain's managing directors and senior executives. The quiz was organised by Schick, Inc. (U.K.), Ltd., New Pound, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex, distributors in Britain of the Schick injector razor. The preference was for a heavy razor that was easy to clean, and as many as 48 per cent. (in a high-income group!) indicated a preference for a razor blade that gave more than five shaves. A razor that easily got round the awkward corners and handled well was called for by 11 per cent, of the replies. Many criticised instructions given with new razors, and asked for clearer explanations with more explicit illustrations. Out of all the executives who replied only 25 per cent, used electric shavers, and more than half of those also owned double-edged wetshave razors.

WILLS

MR. W. H. BUTCHERS, M.P.S., 372 Princess toad, Fallowfield, Manchester, left £8,630 (£8,544 et).

MR. T. BUTTERFIELD, M.P.S., Standbridge Lanc, lilnthorpe, Wakefield, Yorks, left £13,682 £13,565 net).

DR, T. A. CRONHELM, M.P.S.I., 14 Warrington lace, Dublin, left estate in England and the tepublic of Ireland valued at £26,515.

MR. E. S. CUNDALL, M.P.S., Guisborough toad, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks, left 18,231 (£13,659 net).

MR. E. DEWHURST, M.P.S., Burley Hayes cotage, Arley Lane, Appleton, Cheshire, left £25,518

MR. A. EVANS, Marigold, Penrhos Road, Colyn Bay, Denbighshire, who qualified as a chemt and druggist in 1907, left £4,986 (£4,858 net).

MR. W. R. FAIREST, M.P.S., Sunny Bank, Jpper Padley, Grindleford, Derbys, left 20,491 £19,164 net).

Mr. A. Flood, M.P.S., Kersal Rectory, Salord, Lancs, left £747 (£683 net).

Mr. S. R. Fogg, M.P.S., 1225 London Road, Ivaston, Derbys, left £5,283 (£4,729 net).

MR. W. R. Fox, M.P.S., 70 Chester Avenue, ancing, Sussex, left £624 (£564 net).

MR. J. W. GEE, M.P.S., Kemville, 245 Preston New Road, Southport, Lanes, left £14,952 £14,863 net).

MR, H. HEATON, F.P.S., 166 Horbury Road, Vakefield, Yorks, left £17,842 (£15,564 net).

MR. P. MATKIN, M.P.S., Oakham, Avenuc Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk, left £3,386 (£3,140 let).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, February 18

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Clarence hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Business meeting. FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, London, N.20, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. Hobson on "The Trick Cyclist in Court."

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. K. S. Hocking on "The Work of the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute, Arusha."

Tuesday, February 19

Dudley and Stourbr dge Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Institute and social club, Market Street, Stourbridge, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.), on "Pharmaceutical Formulations."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Central hotel, Glasgow, at 7 p.m. D nner and dance, HOUNSLOW, WEMBLEY and WEST MIDDLESEX

HOUNSLOW, WEMBLEY and WEST MIDDLESEX BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Town hall, Ealing, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) on "Stop Press—The Latest from Mallinson House."

MEDWAY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, King's Head hotel, Rochester, Kent, at 7.30 p.m. Debate.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 7.30 p.m. Post-graduate course, Dr. H. Jackson (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester) on "The Development of Antifertility Agents."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. E. T. Knudsen (Beecham Rescarch Laboratorics, Ltd.), on "The Semi-synthetic Penic llins."

SOUTH-EAST LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Prince of Orange hotel, 189 Greenwich High Road, London, S.E.10, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. A. Slater (County Laboratories, Ltd.), on "Talking Shop."

WEST CUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY Global hotel, Conference 12.20

WEST CUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Globe hotel, Cockermouth, at 7.20 p.m. Discussion of the "Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hackwood hotel, W'dmore Road, Bromley, Kent, at 8 p.m. Address by Chief Inspector Warne (Bromley police station),

Wednesday, February 20

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norbreck Hydro, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. M. Scollick on "A Journey to Australia," and Mr. G. M. Barker on "A Camera in Portugal."

Portugal.

Bristol College of Science and Technology,
Ashley Down, Bristol, 7, at 7.30 p.m. Postgraduate course: Mr. B. McLaren Rusling
(executive director, Unichem, Ltd.), on "Pharmacy Planning and Modernisation."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Swan hotel, Stratford Broadway, London, E.15, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Signposts Along the Road."

HENDON AND EDGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, London, N.W.4, at 7 p.m. Dinner and dance.

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, science lecture theatre, Technical College, East-field Road, Peterborough, at 7.30 p.m. Lecture course in pharmacology and therapeutics.

course in pharmacology and therapeutics.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Garon's banqueting hall, at 7 p.m.
Annual dinner and dance.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

N.Wal Westward February 24-March 2 2 2 4-way cold tablets 3 3 1 1 1 2 Alka-Seltzer Anadin ... 3 1 6 1 1 1 Andrews liver salt ... 3 ... 13 6 Askit 3 — 2 2 4 ... 3 1 1 Aspro ... 2 1 Atrixo ... Beeeham powders 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 Bristow's lanolin shampoo ... 3 1 1 1 Brylcreem Christy's skin emulsion Coldrex -1 1 1 . . . Cutieura Delrosa syrup ... 1 1 1 Dentu-creme 1 — Dinneford's compound magnesia 1 Eno Fruit Salt 3 3 3 Euthymol tooth-paste ... Fynnon salt 3 3 1 Germolene Goddards cream and embrocation ... Go Gay hair spray 3 Gon tablets 2 2 2 2 2 Imperial leather products ... 2 Kleenex Linc-o-lin beer shampoo ... Loxene shampoo Mae throat sweets ... 2 Macleans tooth-paste 2 2 . . . Milk of Magnesia tablets 1 1 1 1 Moorland tablets 1 -1 1 Phensic ... 3 _ Phyllosan 2 3 3 3 Radox bath salts Rinstead pastilles 2 2 2 Sanatogen tonic wine 2 ... Setlers 3 VO5 conditioner shampoo 2 spray . . . Get-Set ... Yeast Vite 2 ... Zestone ...

Thursday, February 21

HASTINGS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rosalind hotel, Wellington Square, Hastings, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. H. Middleton (consultant anæsthetist, Hastings hospital group) on "Medical Practice in the United States of America."

LEICESTER AND LE'CESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMA-CEUTICAL SOCIETY, BCIl hotel, Lcicester, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance, LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Hendon

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Beale's restaurant, 368 Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 7.45 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

ROAD AND BUILD'NG MATERIALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Three papers on "Chemicals for the Control of Vegetation on Roads and Airfields."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, BRISTOL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7 at 3 p.m. Annual prize distribution.

7, at 3 p.m. Annual prize distribution.
SHEFFIELD BRANCH, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, department of chemistry, Sheffield University, at 7.30 p.m. Sir Harry Melville on "The Way Ahead With D.S.I.R."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, West Park College of Further Education, Sunderland, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. F. G. Clayton (deputy medical director, Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.) on "Treatment of Hypertension." Film: "Modern Therapeutic Approach to Hypertension."

Friday, February 22

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Greyhound hotel, Park Lane, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. K. Fitch (an assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Public Relations and Pharmacy."

Advance Information

Daily Mail IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, March 5-30,

WORLD TRADE

New Australian Tariffs. — New and amended tariff duties came into operation on February 5 on a number of goods imported into Australia. The tariffs have the effect of imposing new duties on styrene plastic materials (among other things) to protect the Australian production of basic styrene monomer, and styrene polymers and co-polymers.

Nitric Acid Agreement.—The French chemical and pharmaceutical company Etablissements Kuhlmann announced on February 5 that it had granted a third manufacturing licence to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Under the new agreement, the I.C.I. plant at Wilton will produce 350 tons of acid daily at a concentration of 68 per cent. (The two previous licences, granted earlier, involved the production of nitric acid through a process developed by Kuhlmann.)

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 6

For all goods for use in photography (1) KODACHROME-X, KODACOLOR-X, 836,113-14, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For chemical products used in industry and agriculture; and chemical substances for preserving

SANTOQUIN, 836,200, by Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. For all goods (1)

FAIRLENE, 840,853, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For tooth-paste (3)

GLEEM, B805,546, by Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, S.R., 837 by D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London, W.1. 837,278,

For preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive prepara-tions; all containing soaps or detergents; and soaps (3)

BROBAT SUDZY, 827,573, by Brobat, Ltd.,

London, S.W.19.

For non-medicated preparations in liquid form for cleaning the hands (3)

WINK, 834,963, by Texino, Ltd., Manchester, 12, Lancs.

For all goods (3)

DECISION, 837,232, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches, BRUV, 837,349, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland, NEVSAN, 840,294. by Peel & Campden, Ltd., London, W.I. SLA-LOM, 840,298, by Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tync.

For perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics, preparations for the hair, soaps and deutifrices; all being for use

Device with words MAGIC MAN, B837,155, by Parfumerie L. T. Piver, Paris, France For washing preparations containing disinfectants

(3) HEKSEPT, 839,894, by Laake Oy, Turku, 17.

Finland, For all goods (5)

GRATILON, 826,507, by S. G. Duncan (Phar-GRATILON, 826,507, by S. G. Duilcan Grianmaceuticals), Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland. BRONESIN, 838,309, BROLATE, 838,356, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.I. ALUPENTAL, 840,025, DIGIPERSANTIN, TETRAPERSANTIN, SERPOPERSANTIN, SERPOPERSANTIN, 240,050, by 840,042-44, MEPROPERSANTIN, 840,050, C. H. Bochringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhinc, Germany, KERECID, 840,654, by Smith Kline & French Laboratorics, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, TONARIL, 840,734, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Beine, Switzerland, IPNOX, 841,144, by Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches. LOMNITOX, 841,598, by Baywood Chemical, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of tablets, to aid the digestion (5)

SOBERETTES, B828, I25, by Soberettes, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all in solid form for the treatment of coughs (5) BENYLETTES, 835,092, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For protein concentrates derived from fish meal, for use as nutritive additives to animal foodstuffs

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Rakusen & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks.

For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides, and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; all containing sulphur (5)

TELOTHION, 835,241, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For analgesic preparations (5)

MICRAININ, 835,424, by Carter Products, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For dietetic foods (5)

BISKOLINE, 835,439, by Andomia Products. Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

ANNAVON, DIATAT, 836,911-12, DIPPOL, 836,914, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada, ANTHRYL, 840,875 by Stafford-Miller, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts. NIBI-TASE, 841,191, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris, France.

For medicated paper (5)

CHIFFO, 837,227, by Crown Zellerback Corporation, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. For pharmaceutical products for human or veterinary use (5)

AMIPIL, 837,382, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd.. London, W.C.2,

For veterinary antianæmia preparations (5) CUBEFER, 839,511, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

VIVIDYL, 839,831, by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing carbinoxamine, for the treatment of colds (5) CARBITUSS, 841,072, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and

veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

DIGNIL, 841,132, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

MYEXTIN, 841,184, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

For electric shavers and parts (8) CARINTIC, 837,644, by Carinthia-Elektroger-

äte, G.m.b.H., Klagenfurt, Austria, For glasses for photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments (9)

PREGLA, 820,312, by Herbert Kubatz Berliner Glas, K.G., Berlin-Neukoln, Germany,

Fo: photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9) EUROPTIMA, B839,802, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For thermometers and hygrometers (9)

SENTINEL, 840,135, by G. H. Zeal, Ltd., London, S.W.19.

For photographic and cinematographic projectors; photographic and cinematogrophic cameras; photographic exposure meters; and flashlight apparatus for photographic purposes (9)

CABIMAT, 840,533, by B. Bennet & Sons, Ltd., London, W.I.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals,

MITOCHONDRIA: the source of living energy, New Scientist, February 7.

AZURE A. Tubeless gastric analysis with, and

maximal histamine stimulation. Brit, med, J.,

HEXACHLOROBENZENE, Acquired porphyria cutanea tarda due to. J. Amer. med. Ass., January 12, FADS, public opinion and heart diseases, Amer. med. Ass., January 12.

THALIDOMIDE. Metabolic deficiencies in protozoa induced by, Science, January 11.

PROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE, The use of in a case of tetanus in the cat, Science, January 11. Poison Control Centres in the United States. Aust. J. Pharm., November 1962.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," January 30

Cumarine thiophosphonic and thiaphosphonic esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 920,751. Fungicidal compositions, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 921,069.

Treatment of fibres and the like to impart antiniterobial properties thereto, Yardney International Corporation, 920,989,

Insecticidal, fungicidal and fertiliser compositions. J. T. Bradley, 920,730.

Catamenial tampon, Tampax, Inc. 920,940. Treatment of textile yarns. Courtailds, Courtaulds, Ltd. 921,166,

Manufacture of non-woven fibrous structures.

Bonded Fibre Fabric, Ltd. 920,848,

Dyeing process, Imperial Chemical Industries,

Ltd. 921,125.

Adaptor for camera reproduction systems, Gade Engraving Co., Ltd. 921,151.

Hardening photographic layers. Kodak. Ltd.

921,120. Light-sensitive colloid silver halide photographic elements. Gevaert Photo Producten, N.V.

920,637. Production of distorted images on photographic

plates or films, particularly for making printing blocks, R. H. Brown, 921,070. Subbing layer for hydrophobic, dimensionally stable, inert surfaced film base. General Aniline

& Film Corporation, 921,071,
Photographic cameras, Kodak, Ltd. 920,728.
Photographic pivoted blade shutter for a single

lens reflex camera, Agfa, A.G. 920,598. Photographic roll-film camera, Agfa, 921.210.

Photographic camera, Agfa, A.G. 920,826. Reservoir tooth-brush, H. Magel, 921,206. British patent specifications relating to the above

will be obtainable (price 4s, 6d, each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 13.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," February 6,

Stable solutions of polyoxymethylenes, Chinoi Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek, 921,539, Water soluble anthelmintic, insecticide, an Chinoin

fungicide compositions, Devel, Inc. 921,555. Diphenyl urea derivatives, processes for their production and compositions containing same. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 921,682.

Indolyl-lower alkyl-tertiary amines. Drug, Inc. 921,507.

Manufacture of 8-amino alkylamino quinoline derivatives. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 921,315. Manufacture of maleic anhydride, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, 921,443,

Phenthnazine derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 921,301.
Piperazine compounds and their preparation.
Wellcome Foundation. Ltd., 921,316.

Iminodibenzyl derivatives, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 921.237.

Organic halopyrosulphates and aromatic sulphones. Roussel-Uclaf, 921,432.

Process for the production of a derivative of hypoglycine A, J, R, Geigy, A.G, 921,556. Disecondary phosphines, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 921,463.

6 - methoxy - 8 - (4 - aminobutylamino) quino-lines. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 921,317. Inhibited single-phase anti-freeze formulations

and a method of preparing them, Continental Oil Co. 921,320. Phenthiazine derivatives. Rhone Poulenc, S.A.

Substituted hydrazide compounds, Charles E. Frost & Co. 921,321-23.

Process of making N-acyl derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium, A.S. 921,513.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s, 6d, each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 20.

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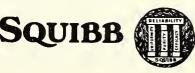
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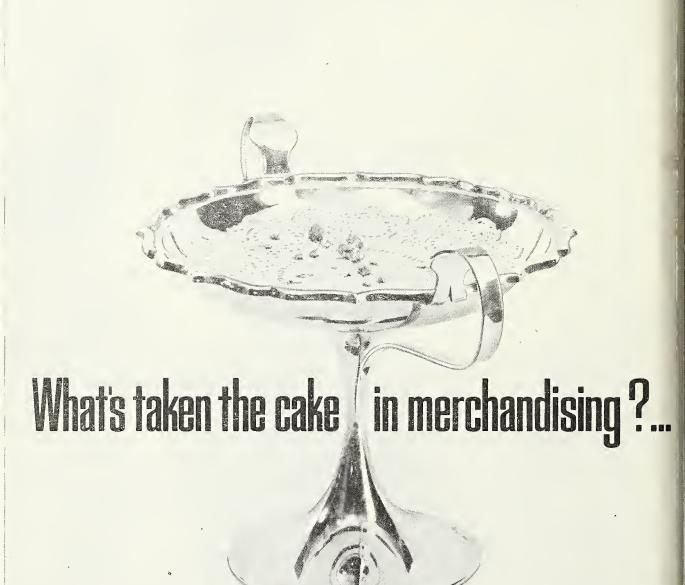
		Trade	Retail
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	50 gm.	19/-	28/6
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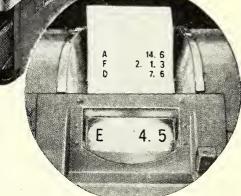
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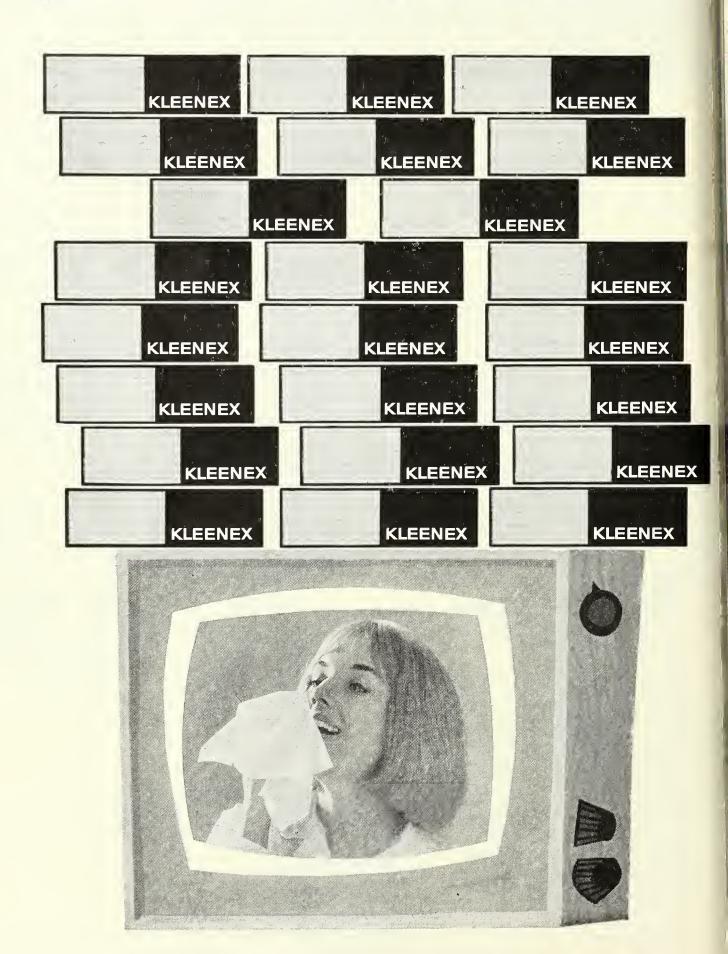
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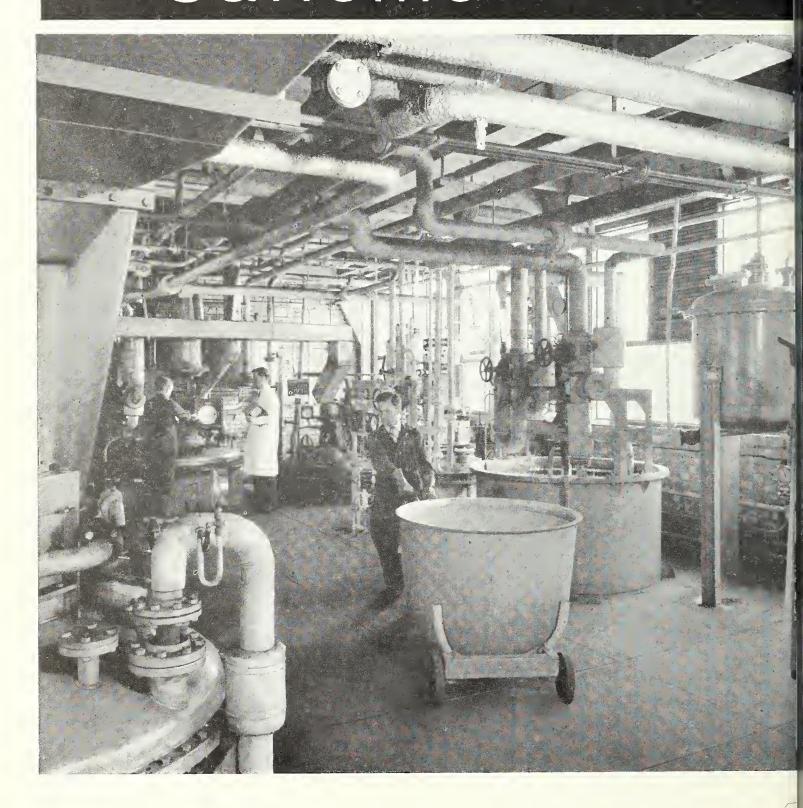
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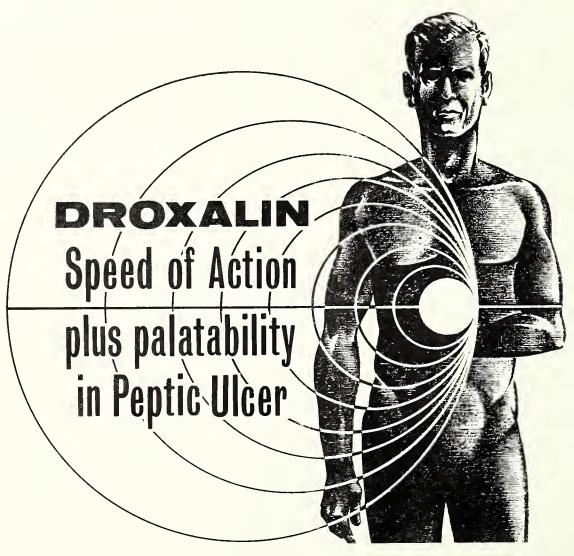
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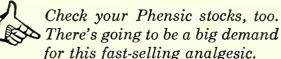
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New Hygiene Ltd., 266-268 Holloway Road, London, N.7

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Post Free

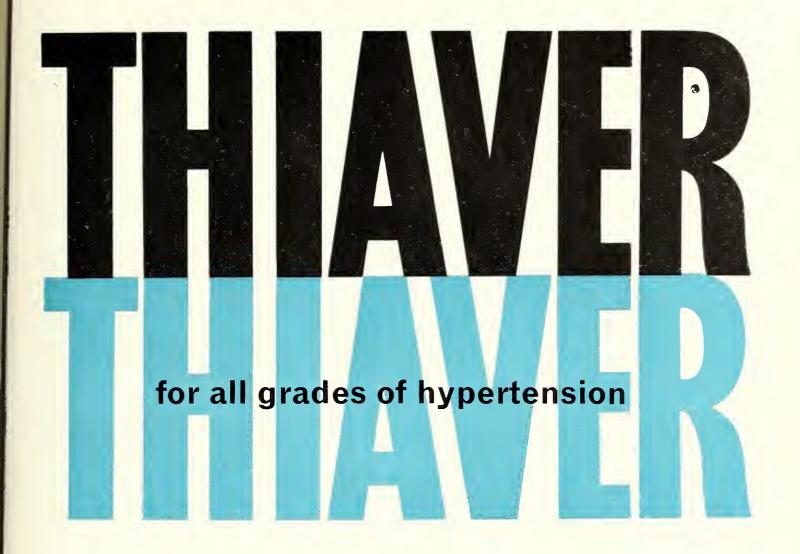
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By ordering all your surgical hosiery requirements from Lastonet you will save yourself time, trouble and EXPENSE. Yes, expense because the complete range of Lastonet surgical hosiery is sent to you POST FREE. Take advantage of Lastonet from now on.

INCORPORATING BRI-NYLON * REGD. TRADE MARK OF BRITISH NYLON SPINNERS LTD.



LASTONET PRODUCTS LTD . REDRUTH . CORNWALL



a new Riker antihypertensive with great potential in general practice

For the treatment of all grades of hypertension, *Thiaver* is particularly valuable in general practice for that large group of hypertensive patients who are not adequately controlled by milder agents and their combinations. *Thiaver* provides a safe and far more acceptable alternative to adrenergic or ganglion-blocking agents whose use is often limited by the side-effects they produce.

Potent yet safe for prolonged use *Thiaver* combines the hypotensive properties of *Veriloid*, one of the few effective centrally-acting antihypertensives, with those of epithiazide, a new potent diuretic/hypotensive, to provide smooth but positive control of blood pressure with gradual onset of effect. Outstanding advantages of *Thiaver* are that it does not cause postural hypotension nor does tolerance develop.

Very simple dosage Treatment with *Thiaver* is free from the need for frequent and critical dosage adjustment. Satisfactory control of blood pressure is obtained in most patients with two or three tablets daily.

Each tablet contains *Veriloid* (standardised alkaloids of *Veratrum viride*) 4 mg. and epithiazide 4 mg.

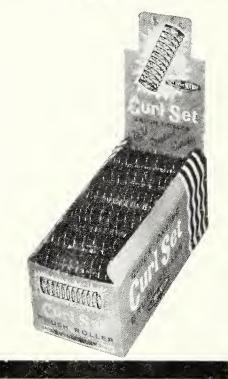
Prices to chemist: Bottles of 100 tablets 48/- 500 tablets 234/-



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BETTER **VALUE** FOR LESS MONEY

Light Practical Durable

AVAILABLE IN 7 SIZES WITH OR WITHOUT BRUSHES IN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY BOX

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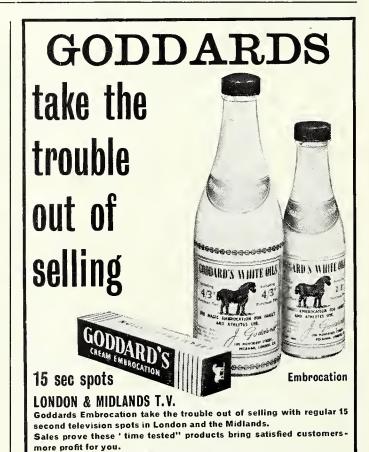
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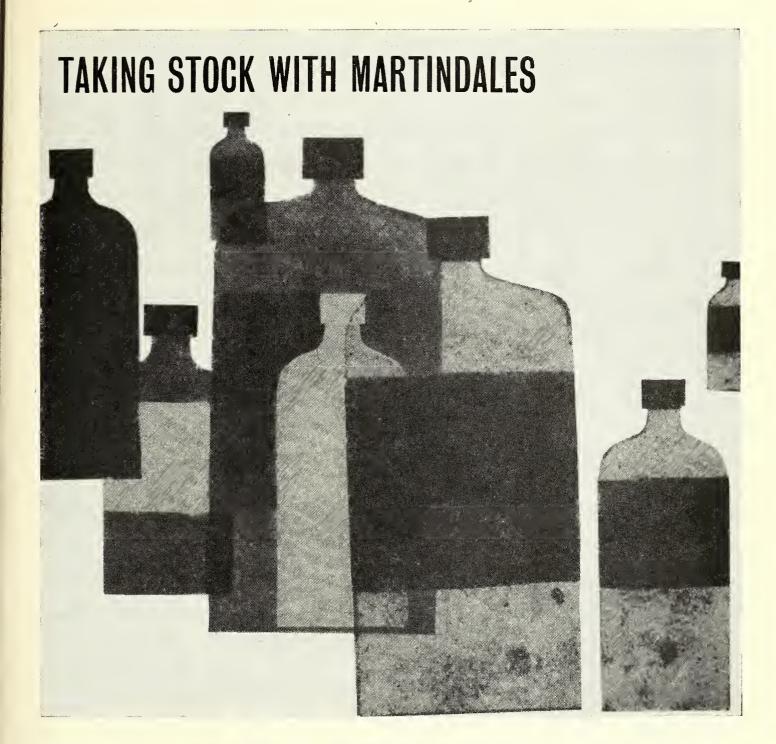
for Chemists

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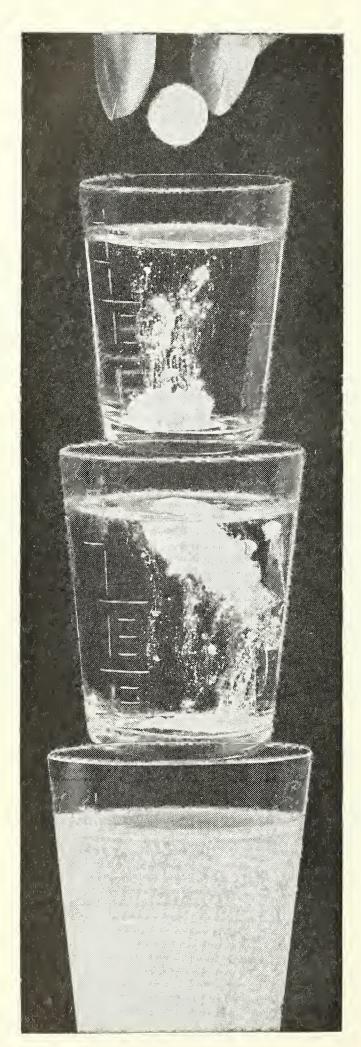
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NEUTRAL SOLUBLE ASPIRIN

Codis



SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN AND CODEINE

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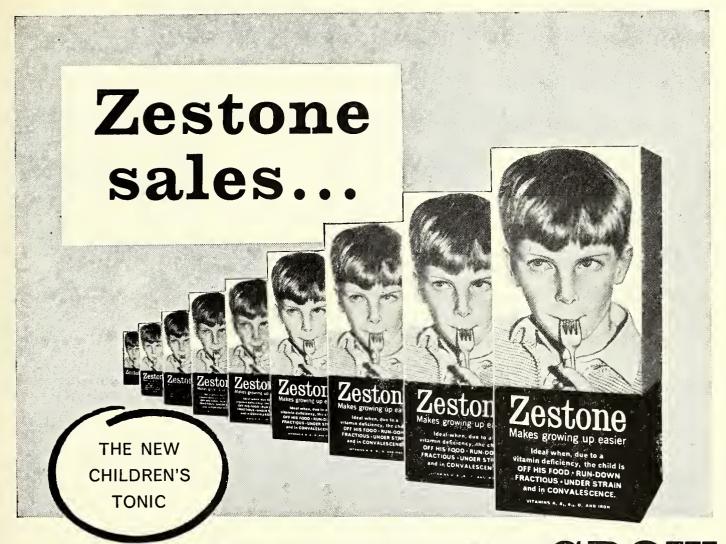
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RECKITT & SONS LTD. PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL



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85 seconds of Sunday T.V. time bounce Zestone off the shelves into shopping baskets

A CHEMISTS ONLY PRODUCT

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Here is an excellent product dramatically packed and powerfully promoted on T.V.—every Sunday until April 14. Share in its success, put Zestone on display now.

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TRADE TERMS

Retail Price 5/6

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7 for every half dozen until February 28, 1963 Your wholesaler will supply your orders and bonus



LARGE TUBE

NATURAL, PEACH and IVORY ONLY No. 4 SIZE: TRADE 27/8 DOZ. RETAIL 4/1 each.



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TUBES No. 2 No. 3 TRADE 9/- doz. 14/2 doz. RETAIL 1/4 each 2/2 each



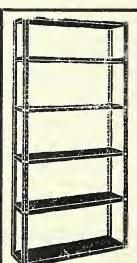
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FREE delivery within 14 days. N. Scotland, Ireland, I.O.M. 10% extra

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Each shelf will hold over 3 cwt. Shelves adjustable every 2". Stove enamelled dark green. White enamel units 50% extra.

	Height 71" 71" 71" 85" 85"	Vidth 34" 34" 34" 34" 42"	Depth 9" 12" 15" 12" 12"	No. of Shelves 6 6 6 6	Price 58/- 60/- 69/- 68/- 86/-	Price each 3 or more 56/- 58/- 67/- 66/- 84/-	Shelves 7/- 8/- 9/6 8/- 11/-
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42" high, 13" wide, 12"
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green. Direct from
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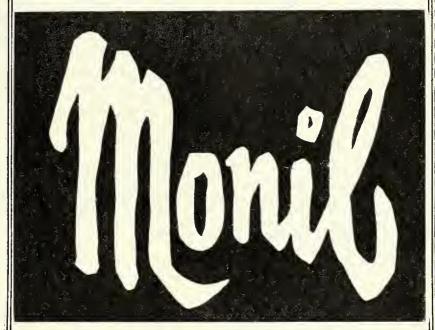
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IT PAYS YOU HANDSOMELY

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To tell women, millions of times over, to buy from you—the Chemist! 'Monil' Colour Shampoos are in 17 lovely shades including Natural Pure Browns and Black . . . the most popular choice and until now, the most difficult to achieve. 'Monil' gives perfect results!

AN ATTRACTIVE CONVENIENT PACK:

The 'Monil' Display Outer is small and neat and can find a place on your counter, It contains one dozen bottles.

SHOWCARDS:

There are available two showcards - small but effective — designed to take up little room on your counter or shelves.

PROFITS:

The minimum Retail Price is 3/6 per bottle. To you - 24/- per dozen (plus P.T.) Carriage paid 10 dozen (10 Display Outers).

Get 'Monil' Colour Shampoos from your wholesaler or if you have any difficulty write direct to :-

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LINE-UP WITH COUGHLINES



A good Coughline, well presented and displayed, is a natural seller during these dark days of winter. To feature Ayrton's "Pharmacists only" packs

these dark days of winter. To feature Ayrton's "Pharmacists only" packs, is to ensure increased sales and to increase your goodwill. A good Coughline deserves a sale.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD. LIVERPOOL, PRESTATYN & DUBLIN

BELIEVE IT OR NOTE

She's actually wearing "Sheerine" Surgical Elastic Stockings

What wonderful news!
"Sheerine" will delight so
many of our lady customers
who need support for Varicose
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"Sheerine" really are the smartest and most effective surgical stocking on the market today — so for sheer loveliness—supply"Sheerine" Fashioned in ELASTIC NET, NYLONYARN, LASTEXYARN LIGHTWEIGHT NYLONYARN.



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ESTABLISHED 1793

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The Infants' Medicine of 150 years' standing For teething and digestive troubles

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UNBREAKABLE-ACCURATE

with or without close fitting lids obtainable from usual distributors at 12/1 dozen with lids or 8/9 dozen without lids.

Wholesaler's supplies obtainable direct from

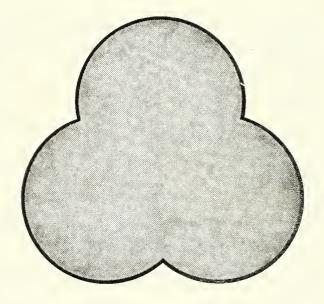
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in acute exudative, inflammatory, bullous and oedematous skin conditions, or where overtreatment has taken its toll

Domeboro wet dressings

restore an equable climate for healing



Domeboro tablets - one tablet In one pint of water makes a modified Burow's solution of aluminium acetate for use in wet dressings

the simplest, the most convenient way of preparing a wet dressing solution

Domeboro wet dressings restore an equable climate to the skin in preparation for specific treatment, or to allow normal healing processes to function

Domeboro Tablets contain aluminium sulphate and calcium acetate which in water make a modified Burow's solution of aluminium acetate with a fine suspension of calcium sulphate which retards drying

Basic N.H.S. cost 2/3d (plus P. Tax) per pack of 12 tablets

Domeboro is a trade mark

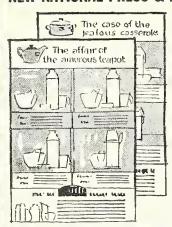


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during peak-selling months

APRIL TO AUGUST

NEW NATIONAL PRESS & MAGAZINE CAMPAIGN!



Daily Express Daily Mirror • Woman

Intriguing large-space picture stories featuring the popular 'Sixteen' vacuum flask and the '707' food jar — and bound to create great reader interest in all Thermos Brand products.

NEW SPECIALISTS' MAGAZINES CAMPAIGN!



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Half-page advertisements with strong emphasis on the popular 'Sixteen' vacuum flask—and outlining the many advantages of all Thermos Brand products.

NEW POINT OF SALE DISPLAY CARTON

This new display carton is available free as part of the 16/63 pack or in a new outer pack of 24 'Sixteen' flasks (Standard Size).

This attractive display piece shows the alternative canister designs in tlei four colours.



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Good Housekeeping Ideal Home Woman and Home

Full-page advertisements with lots of eye-appeal — and selling the full range of Thermos Brand products.



Extra profits from the Thermos composite 16/63 pack containing the following vacuum flasks:

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$4 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$		6/6d			
18 x 16		7/1d			
1 x 1616	at	10 /9d		10.	9.
$2 \times 16Q$	at	12/6d	£1.	5.	0.
1 x 16QH	at	13/3d		13.	3.
			£10.		

Subject to Discounts of 25% & 5% Net £7. 4.3. (Plus P.T.)

Standard retail discounts:— List prices less 25%.

£10 parcels (£7.10.0 net) less extra 5%. OR £30 parcels (£22.10.0 net) less extra 10%.

These terms apply to any assortment of Thermos Brand products and components.

CONTACT YOUR WHOLESALER RIGHT AWAY!

The word "THERMOS" is a registered trade mark.

THERMOS LIMITED

BRENTWOOD · ESSEX

Telephone: CENtral 6565

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

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KEIGHLEY, YORKS. To let, substantial shop premises in a principal shopping street (shopping population 70,000). Excellent opportunity for Chemists. Self-contained maisonette above. Ready for immediate occupation. New 14 years' lease available at rent £650 per annum exclusive without premium. Henry James & Partners, Gravelly Hill, Caterham, Surrey. C 5042 LIVERPOOL, KENSINGTON. To let, shop premises in important centre adjoining multiples, Residential accommodation above. New 14 years' lease available, rent £850 per annum exclusive without premium. Henry James & Partners, Gravelly Hill, Caterham, Surrey. C 5043 PRESTON, LANCS. To let, main street shop Surrey. C 5043
PRESTON, LANCS. To let, main street shop premises suitable for Chemists. Excellent residential accommodation. Immediate possession, New 14 years' lease available at rent £575 per annum exclusive without premium. Henry James & Partners, Gravelly Hill, Caterham, Surrey. C 5041

BUSINESSES WANTED

ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a retail chemist's shop, Central London, reasonably good position, Box C 8014,
BUSINESS WANTED. Medium-sized pharmaceutical manufacturer selling to retail chemists wishes to buy a smaller manufacturing business making products for the same market but finding today's costs too much to run own selling organisation, Inquiries will be treated confidentially. Box C 8010,
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C 5003

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

FOR SALE, Small factory or warehouse with small plot of land adjoining, suit small manufacturing concern or warehouse for distributive centre. Ten miles from centre of industrial England, Apply: W. Smith, Drug Stores, 7 King Street, Alfreton, Dcrbys, C 5014

WIDOW offers chemist's business in N.W.2 for sale. Turnover nearly £9,000, Bargain for quick sale. Phone: Pinner 0207, Evenings, C 5027

APPOINTMENTS

CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL (200 beds)

(200 beds)

Dispensing Assistant
for duties in busy, modern Hospital Pharmacy, Apothecaries' Hall Certificate or previous dispensing experience necessary, Whitley Council salary scale and conditions of service, including payment of £50 p.a. qualification allowance where appropriate.

Applications for PART-TIME appointments also considered; days and times of attendance to be by mutual agreement.

Interested applicants wishing to see over Pharmacy, are requested to contact Chief Pharmacist direct (CRO, 7755).

Application Form obtainable from Group Secretary, General Hospital, London Road, Croydon, Surrey.

C 7991

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS (490 beds)

Locum Pharmacist
required for several weeks from June 1, 1963,
Applications to Hospital Secretary with names
of two referees,

C 8017

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL LONDON, N.W.10

Locum Pharmacist
required. Applications stating qualifications
and experience with names of two referees
to be sent to the Medical Director as soon
as possible. C 629

DULWICH HOSPITAL, EAST DULWICH GROVE, LONDON, S.E.22

Senior Pharmacist Applications invited for post of Senior Pharmacist, Salary scale £810—£1,060 plus London Weighting allowance, Part-time considered, Apply Chief Pharmacist, C 8015

CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL (200 beds) Category IV

Senior Pharmacist

Modern Department in busy acute General Hospital, Fully staffed and with up-to-date equipment, Provides full Hospital Pharmaceutical service, including transfusion solutions, ampouling, large range of other sterile products: also considerable manufacturing of routine Pharmaceutical work.

Whitley Council conditions of service and salary scale. £810 p.a. — £1,060 p.a., plus London Weighting of £25 — £55 p.a.

Further information regarding post may be had on d reet application to Chief Pharmacist (CRO, 7755).

Application stating qualification, age, and full details of previous experience together with names and addresses of two referees to be sent to: Group Secretary, General Hospital, London Road, Croydon, Surrey, C 7990

LEAVESDEN HOSPITAL, ABBOTS LANGLEY Near WATFORD, HERTS

Dispensing Assistant

required for duties in Leavesden and Abbots Langley Hospital, Duties will include assistance with clerical work and intending applicants are invited to view the departments by arrangement with the Group Pharmacist prior to interview. Telephone Garston 2222, Applications stating age, experience and the names of two referees to the Group Secretary, Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley, near Watford, Herts.

C 7993

GROVE PARK HOSPITAL, LEE, S.E.12

Chief Pharmacist
category 11. £940 to £1,260 plus London
Weighting Allowance, Applications naming
two referees to Group Secretary, Lewisham
Hospital, High Street, S.E.13. C 8007

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

Locum Dispensing Assistant (Apothecaries' Hall) required immediately for duty at High Holborn Branch, Apply to Chief Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, E.C.1. C 8012

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

Dispensing Assistant

Dispensing Assistant
Applications are invited for the post of Dispensing Assistant (female) at the High Holborn Branch, Preferably with Certificate of Society of Apothecaries or other recognised qualification, Whitley Council salary and conditions of service.

Apply in writing, giving names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, E.C.1. C 8013

SOUTHMEAD HOSPITAL, BRISTOL (670 beds)

Pharmacist

required at Southmead Hospital. This post offers wide experience in modernised department.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience to be made to the Group Secretary, Southnead Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, C 7995

ST. MARY ABBOTS HOSPITAL, MARLOES ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.8

Pharmacist

Pharmacist
required; pleasant working conditions in modern department, Hospital conveniently situated near Kensington High Street and Earls Court, Previous hospital experience not essential, Commencing salary £725 to £855 according to experience plus London Weighting, and high qualification allowance if applicable, 39-hour week with alternate Saturday mornings, Applications stating 2 referees to House Governor (enquiries; Chief Pharmacist—Telephone: Western 8201—Ext, 8), C 7996

THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL, ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE

Dispensing Assistant

Applications are invited for Dispensing Assistant. Salary and conditions as Whitley Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent. C 576

Appointments—Continued

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILL LANE, WALLASEY

Pharmacist 1 4 1

in Group Pharmacy serving six hospitals. Salary £725 rising by annual increments to

Applications stating age, experience, etc., to Hospital Secretary, Victoria Central Hospital Medical Unit, Mill Lane, Wallasey. C 7982

WEST PARK HOSPITAL, **EPSOM, SURREY**

Dispensing Assistant

certificated, full- or part-time, Five-day week, Whitley Council conditions, Salary scale £290 at age 18 (£440 at age 22 or over) rising to £580, plus London weighting. Single accommodation available.

Apply immediately, naming two referees, to the Group Secretary.

C 7997

WEST PARK HOSPITAL, **EPSOM, SURREY**

Locum Pharmacist

required. Five-day week. Salary £18 18s. Apply immediately to Chief Pharmacist, stating age and qualifications. C 8002

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

BEXLEYHEATH, manager for branch pharmacy, no rota duty, early closing day (Wednesday), good prospects, no living accommodation, A, Howells, 5 Midfield Parade, Barnehurst, Kent.

BRANCH MANAGER required for manager, Co-operative, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

DISPENSING ASSISTANT, male or female, DISPENSING ASSISTANT, male or remale, working under superintendent chemist, required for shop in urban area. Permanent situation; good conditions; superannuation scheme. Applications, stating age, experience, present position and salary required, to Secretary, Langley Mill & Aldercar Co-operative Chemists Ltd., Cromford Road, Langley Mill, Nottingham.

C 5038

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experienced representative required by long established firm of wholesale manufacturing chemists to cover their North and West London territory. Progressive position for right man, guaranteed salary, fiveday week, pension scheme, car provided. Apply Box C 628.

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> The Staff Manager. Weddel Pharmaceuticals. 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1,

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200000	N7	III) except dentifrices.
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433973	EP-PROL	by man. Chemical substances
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